



II. Eurasian Conference on Economics, Finance and Entrepreneurship Abstract Book

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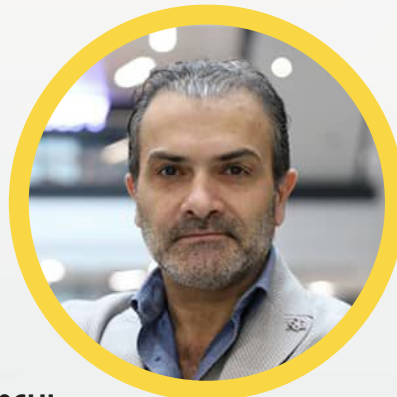
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LIST OF COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

210 colleagues from 26 countries have joined to 2nd ECONEFE in İstanbul and 117 academic papers have been presented.

	Country	Number of Participants	%
1	Algeria	1	0.85%
2	Azerbaijan	3	2.56%
3	Bangladesh	2	1.71%
4	China	21	17.95%
5	Germany	2	1.71%
6	Greece	3	2.56%
7	India	5	4.27%
8	Indonesia	4	3.42%
9	Kazakhstan	3	2.56%
10	Korea	2	1.71%
11	Lithuania	1	0.85%
12	Malaysia	3	2.56%
13	Mexico	2	1.71%
14	Morocco	1	0.85%
15	Nigeria	3	2.56%
16	Norway	2	1.71%
17	Pakistan	1	0.85%
18	Philippines	1	0.85%
19	Qatar	1	0.85%
20	Russia	2	1.71%
21	Spain	6	5.13%
22	Thailand	1	0.85%
23	Türkiye	44	37.61%
24	UAE	1	0.85%
25	UK	1	0.85%
26	USA	1	0.85%
	TOTAL	117	100.00%

Green Finance Practices and Investor Preferences in Turkey

Hande Çalışkan Terzioğlu

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Abstract

Green finance is the management of financial resources and reducing the environmental impact of investment activities in order to support environmental sustainability. Green finance encourages the financial sector to pay more attention to environmental issues such as climate change, conservation of natural resources and reduction of environmental impacts. Green finance includes various financial instruments and methods used to manage environmental risks, invest in environmental projects and finance environmentally friendly products and services. Therefore, today, green finance has gained an important place with various projects and applications. Sustainability studies such as green bonds, green loans, sustainable investment funds, green project finance and corporate social responsibility projects have gained importance today.

In this study, an evaluation has been made regarding the green financing practices implemented in Turkey and the orientation of investor preferences. Various policies and practices are being implemented in Turkey within the scope of green finance practices. For example, besides corporate social responsibility projects, there are various programs such as Green Bonds and Sustainable Finance Program, Renewable Energy Resource Areas Program, Energy Efficiency Financing, Renewable Energy Investment Supports. In this study, the risk perception of the investors, their social and environmental effects, their knowledge and perception status, and the importance of investor thoughts are evaluated to the relevant projects. For example, in green financing studies, different investor profiles can be created compared to traditional energy sources. Investors' perception of risk can affect the financing of projects and their probability of success. In this respect, it is aimed to present a perspective by evaluating the fields that green finance offers to investors.

Keywords: Green Finance, Investor Preferences, Renewable Energy Resources, Sustainable Finance.

Evidence from the global financial crisis for volatility spillovers between China and the US

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Abstract

In this work, we investigate the dynamic relationship between the volatility in China and the US. To evaluate connection in stock market volatility, we specifically employ Diebold and Yilmaz's (2012) diffusion index. In order to track changes in these relationships after the global financial crisis (GFC) and COVID-19 pandemic, we also examine the dynamic interconnection throughout these eras. These are the main conclusions we came to. The relationship between the volatility of the four stock markets, to start, varies with time. But throughout the whole time period, the US had a distinct role as a transmitter of volatility shocks. Second, the two crises' eras saw an increase in interconnectedness. Interdependence was higher during the GFC than it was during the COVID-19 pandemic, according to the total volatility spillover measure. Third, the amount of volatility shock that other nations experience fluctuates over time. In example, since 2015, the Chinese stock market has communicated a higher volatility shock than the US market. For investors, policymakers, and portfolio managers, these empirical findings have a number of significant ramifications.

Keywords: Volatility Spillover, China, the US

Indonesia Macroeconomic Development Analysis (1972-2021)

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Abstract

This study examines the relationship between Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Imports (IMP), Inflation (INF), and Unemployment (UNP) in Indonesia using the vector error correction model (VECM), cointegration, and Granger causality tests over the period from 1972 to 2021. The data used is annual time series panel data from the World Bank database. Data performed tests for unit root processing using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic before proceeding to the Johansen cointegration technique, the results of which motivated the choice to adopt panel VECM over panel vector autoregression in the methodology. The Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) analyzes the relationship or causality between variables in the short and long term. The results are that the relationship between variables refers more to short-term causes. From the estimation results, especially on the variables studied, there is a positive and statistically significant relationship between Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Imports (IMP), Inflation (INF), and Unemployment (UNP) which refers more to short-term cause and effect relationships. Impulse Response Function (IRF) analysis is used to determine the impact between variables where the results that have a positive effect during the Covid-19 pandemic are import shocks to GDP and unemployment shocks to GDP. In contrast, those that have a negative impact are the inflation rate shocks to GDP in Indonesia during the covid pandemic -19.

Keywords: Macroeconomic, Indonesia, Vector Error Correction Model (VECM)

The Change in Global Income Distribution Since the Financial Crisis

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Abstract

This article examines trends in the world's income distribution between 2000 and 2013 using household income data from more than 60 nations. It has been demonstrated that inequality worldwide is still declining, partly as a result of China's rapid economic development, which contributed to about two-thirds of the global Gini reduction between 2000 and 2013. The world's top 1%'s revenue growth slowed down dramatically. Even after survey data has been altered to understate peak revenues, the downturn persists.

Keywords: Income Distribution, Household Income, China

Determinant of Green Economy: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

The green economy is an economic concept that focuses on the development and use of natural resources in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner. The green economy is implemented to reduce the negative impact of economic activities on the environment and improve social welfare through sustainable economic development. This study aims to capture research landscapes related to Green Economics in the fields of Economics, Econometrics, Finance Business, Management and Accounting from 2011 to 2023. The method used is bibliometric analysis. The database used to collect information related to the required data comes from the Scopus database. Green Economic research publications in Economics from 2011 to 2023 have increased recently. The highest number of citations was in 2018. China is the country that has studied Green Economics the most in the fields of Economics, Econometrics, Finance Business, Management and Accounting. The focus of research related to Green Economics is 1) Green Economic Growth, Industry, and Economic Growth; 2) Policy, Green Growth, Policymaker, Green Economy Recovery, and Sustainable Development Goals; 3) Technology, Transition, Environment, Consumption, and Human Development Index. The keyword Green Finance is not directly related to Economic Growth. This novelty can be helpful in further research that will examine a similar theme. The new themes related to this field are Green Economic Recovery, Financial Development, Environmental Regulation, Green Finance, Green Economic Transformation, Investment, and Technological Innovation.

Keywords: Green Economy, Economics, Bibliometric Analysis

Time and frequency network connectivity throughout the precious metal and stock markets

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Abstract

The time-frequency relationship between the main precious metal markets and the stock indexes of exporting and importing nations is investigated in this article. According to the findings, the UK stock market contributes and consumes the most short-term spreads. Additionally, spillover effects are stronger in the near term than in the long run and are amplified by the current financial crisis. The major nations that export precious metals make up a larger portion of the forecast variation for stock markets than do the largest economies that import. Spillover effects are stronger in the near term than in the long term for the biggest exporters of precious metals. When it comes to hedging, precious metals are more successful than individual stock portfolios. Last but not least, the efficiency of hedging for the stock markets of nations that export precious metals is stronger in the near term than in the long term.

Keywords: Time-Frequency, Stock Market, Precious Metals

Geopolitical Risk and Tourism: Evidence for 20 countries

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Abstract

The link between geopolitical risks and the desire for international travel is examined in this article. AMG and CCEMG estimation methods, which account for heterogeneity, nonstationarity, and cross-section dependency, were used to create and empirically estimate an augmented tourist demand function for a panel of 20 nations in line with the conventional theory. Additional data was gathered about the causal linkages between geopolitical risks and tourism demand using the panel bootstrapping approach. The findings demonstrate that geopolitical risk has a detrimental effect on travel demand, and pandemic outbreaks amplify this effect. Geopolitical risk is a significant factor in determining tourism demand, as indicated by tourism revenues or the volume of inbound tourists, according to the panel causality analysis's findings. Our research demonstrates that the dynamic features of both local and global political settings have a major influence on travelers' purchasing decisions and the economic success of travel destinations.

Keywords: Geopolitical risk, tourism demand, pandemic

Are Islamic banks really resilient to a crisis? Evidence from COVID-19 pandemic

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has tested the financial sector in ways it has rarely experienced before. This crisis offered a fresh test to Islamic banks, which offer a relatively newer model of banking. In this study, we attempt to measure Islamic banks supposed resilience to crises, as suggested by its proponents. We use the ORBIS database by Bureau Van Dijk to obtain bank-level data, and harvest data over the period between the second quarter of the year 2019 and the third quarter of the year 2020. This enables us to study the resilience of banks around the Covid-19 pandemic. We select all banks (conventional and Islamic) belonging to countries with dual banking systems. Our final dataset includes a total 301 banks from 16 countries; 71 of which are labelled Islamic while the remaining 230 banks are conventional. Our results show that, as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, Islamic banks experienced an increase in both capital and liquidity risks compared to conventional banks. The results also indicate a decrease in bank profitability, improved solvency and asset quality, and a decrease in operational risk. These results are robust to change in crisis time periods, different model specification, and including more control variables.

Keywords: Capital risk; Liquidity risk; Islamic banking; Crises; Covid-19

A geographical econometric investigation of the relationship between financial development and CO2 emissions

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Abstract

The spatial econometric model is used in this study to reevaluate the relationship between financial development and CO2 emissions. The analysis is based on panel data from 45 nations for the years 1990–2018. The findings revealed a geographical link in the countries' CO2 emissions throughout this time period. More significantly, we discovered that a nation's CO2 emissions can be impacted by the economic progress of its neighbors. Particularly, the considerably favorable direct effect outweighed the significantly negative spillover effect of financial development on CO2 emissions, indicating a strongly negative aggregate effect. These results suggest that proximity to nearby nations with strong financial development can enhance a country's environmental performance and that financial growth plays a crucial role in lowering CO2 emissions.

Keywords: Financial Development, Spatial, Carbon Emissions

Effect of Credit Risk on Financial Performance of Deposit Banks in BİST Bank Index

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Fahrettin Pala

Gümüşhane University, Türkiye

Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between credit risk and bank financial performance with panel data analysis, using the annual data of nine deposit banks operating in Türkiye and registered in Borsa Istanbul (BIST) for the period 2010-2021. In addition, it is to determine the credit risk rankings of banks with CRITIC, one of the multi-criteria decision-making techniques, and WASPAS, one of the new generation decision-making methods. For this purpose, profitability ratios ROA, ROE and NIM variables were used as financial performance indicators of the research. Credit risk variables as explanatory variables; Net Loans to Total Assets Ratio (NLTA), NPLs to Total Loans Ratio (NPL), Total Loans to Total Deposits Ratio (TLTD) and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) are used. GDP growth rate (GDP) and inflation rate (INF), which are thought to have a direct and/or indirect effect on bank credit risk, were used as control variables. As a result of the study, it was concluded that GDP, which is one of the control variables, was statistically significant and positive, INF had a significant and negative effect on the performance indicator ROA, while credit risk variables did not have any significant effect. Another performance indicator is on ROE; It was concluded that CAR and GDP were statistically significant and positive, NLTA and INF had a significant and negative effect, while NPL and TLTD did not have any significant effect. On the performance indicator NIM, NPL and INF had a statistically significant and negative effect, CAR and GDP had a significant and positive effect, while other variables had no significant effect. In addition, according to the result of the WASPAS technique, the bank with the lowest credit risk was ICBC Turkey Bank A.Ş. and the bank with the highest credit risk was Şeker Bank A.Ş. has been found to be.

Keywords: Bank Credit Risk, Financial Performance, Panel Data, Multi-Criteria Decision Making Techniques.

The Relationship between Taiwan's Economic Growth, Poverty and Income Inequality

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Abstract

Taiwan's gross domestic product increased by an average of 10% per year between 2000 and 2010 as a result of the successful reforms and opening up policy it implemented in the 2000s. However, enhancing the quality of life and guaranteeing a fair distribution of money are equally as vital as fostering economic expansion. The purpose of this study is to reveal the trend of poverty and income inequality with economic growth in Taiwan, a country whose rapid economic growth and increasing role in the global economy after the year 2000 has attracted attention, as well as the reasons for this and Taiwan's position in the global economy. The World Bank's data on economic growth, poverty, and income inequality are typically utilized for this purpose. As a result, it can be observed that quick and continuous market-based growth reduces poverty in the country while producing income inequality, which slows the reduction of poverty, and Taiwan has become the country with the greatest gap in income distribution in a short period of time. In recent years, as growth has slowed compared to prior years, there has been a greater focus on income disparity.

Keywords: Poverty, Economic Growth, Inequality

Does E in E-commerce stands for Easy?

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Ahmet Çubukcu

Necmettin Erbakan University, Türkiye

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Abstract

Objectives – This study especially highlights obstacles and difficulties that small and medium enterprises are facing in e-commerce platforms, aiming to bring attention to the impacts of electronic marketplaces and digital marketing channels on Turkish SMEs and investigate efforts of small and medium enterprises in adopting this new sales and marketing technology.

Data and Methods – Following research based on qualitative study analyses concluded from unstructured questionnaire form and data collected during an interview with sales managers, directors, and owners of retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturing companies, and the health care industry.

Hypotheses for further and much-extended researches were constructed out of interviewees' responses and cross-checked with literature and researches mostly conducted by Professor Heikki Karjaluo, within a similar field of studies focused on SMEs.

Unstructured interviews for this case study were carried out in seven medium and small companies from Istanbul and Konya, in November 2022, with sales managers, directors and owners with whom we have had business and personal ties for at least 5 years and more.

This approach helped us to conduct a study in a friendly environment to get more profound insight and complete it in a short timeline.

The subject was explained ahead of a meeting on a phone call and voice recording was taken in two interviews with the permission of the interviewee.

Seven interview titles for research context were prepared with the contribution of three classmates from the lecture and supervised by course lecturer, Associate Professor Şemseddin Gündüz. The final review was led by Assistant Professor Ahmet Çubukcu.

Results – The research performed three comprehension tests. First, SMEs, traditional marketing and sales channels are still relevant especially in automotive and heavy-industry firms, even though operational expenses are higher compared to online

marketing and sales activities. Second, the apparentness of competitors and intense price competition, some pro-Buyer policies of e-marketplaces, make online platforms less attractive for certain wholesalers and retailers. Third, e-marketplaces reduce operation costs but they do not make business more profitable compared to traditional stores and market sales.

Conclusions – Obviously the number of precedents is not enough to broadly define the role and impact of e-commerce on SMEs in Türkiye.

Nevertheless, the following study forms an overview of the problems of SMEs in e-marketplaces. Also it shapes the context to study regulations in Türkiye against monopoly and unfair competition practices of bigger e-commerce platforms, and forms a base for further research on the profit margin of SMEs in e-marketplaces compared to sales and business operations in traditional stores and markets.

Keywords: Digital Marketing, Turkish SMEs, Online Marketplaces, E-Marketplace platforms, E- Commerce, Sales, and Marketing Technologies

Macroeconomic and Financial Growth on carbon dioxide emissions in Azerbaijan

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Abstract

Using yearly time series data from 1980 to 2018, this study experimentally investigated the effects of macroeconomic and financial development on CO₂ emissions for Azerbaijan. The findings of ARDL's simulation of a novel dynamic showed that while local credit has a short-term negative influence on CO₂ emissions, stock market, FDI, economic development, and oil consumption have favorable effects on CO₂ emissions. in Azerbaijan, run. Long-term and short-term trends in the stock market and domestic lending have a big influence on Azerbaijan's carbon dioxide emissions. Economic development and oil consumption in Azerbaijan only have a substantial short-term influence on CO₂ emissions, but FDI only has a large long-term impact.

Keywords: Financial Development, Economic Growth, Carbon Emissions

Hysteresis in Unemployment: An Empirical Examination For The Turkish Economy

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Neşe Algan

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Abstract

The study aims to analyze the hysteresis in unemployment and also identify the dynamics that cause hysteresis. Therefore, in the empirical approach, the effects of money supply, inflation and labor cost variables on unemployment are tested for the 2007Q1:2020Q2 period. ARFIMA model, Toda-Yamamoto causality test and Structural VAR (SVAR) methods were used in the econometric analysis. According to the findings obtained from the ARFIMA model, the long memory behavior of unemployment confirms the validity of hysteresis as structural shocks in unemployment show a resilient structure and spread over the long run. On the other hand, while inflation exhibits long memory behavior, shocks to labor cost lose their effect in the short run. Causality is found from money supply, inflation and labor cost to unemployment. According to the structural VAR findings, although monetary shocks and labor cost shocks have the same effect on unemployment, the effects of monetary shocks spread over the long run, while labor cost shocks are effective in the short run. The fact that the effects of monetary shocks spread over a longer period reveals the consistency of the empirical findings with the hysteresis literature. Moreover, the weak effectiveness of the inflationary structure as a demand-side policy in reducing unemployment also supports the unemployment hysteresis. The long-run dependence of inflation indicates persistent and accelerating structure, deepening the hysteresis with the erosion of real wages. The high speed of adjustment of labor cost with short memory behavior is evidence that inflationary effects reduce real costs for employers.

Keywords: Unemployment, Hysteresis, ARFIMA Model, Structural VAR, Türkiye

The Effects of R&D on Economic Growth in China

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Abstract

National borders have disappeared as globalization has advanced, and countries are now more dependent on one another. There are several ways that this reliance shows up, and one of them is technical. Technological progress is crucial to a country's economic well-being. Technology innovation is crucial for increasing national competitiveness, economic growth, and general development. Prioritizing R&D and patenting investments is a vital prerequisite. From 1991 through 2018, the impacts of R&D investment, patents, and technical innovation on China's GDP growth were all examined. We first determined the nature of the long-term link between the aforementioned variables using basic regression analysis, the PP unit root test, and the causality test. The results of the analysis indicated that R&D investment had a favorable relationship with both innovation and economic growth. Additionally, it is well-established that technological advancements make a considerable contribution to economic growth. However, no statistically significant link between GDP growth and spending on patents was found. In conclusion, China has to increase its investment for technological innovation and research and development if it wants to accelerate the speed of its economic growth.

Keywords: Research and Development, Patent, Growth

Sustainable Development Goals In The Business, Management And Accounting Literature: A Bibliometric Analysis

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Aybüke Şimşek Sağlık

Kocaeli University, Türkiye

Abstract

Objectives: The objective of the study is to determine the contribution of the business, management and accounting research to the sustainable development goals.

Data and Methods: We collected data from Scopus database. A query was set to filter all published articles, written in English, with “sustainable development goals” in title, abstract or keywords in the subject area of business, management and accounting. The obtained 1895 documents were subjected to bibliometric analysis.

Results: According to the analysis result; 1895 articles examined were published in 500 different journals. We identified leading authors, highly cited publications, main themes and keywords, and common citation networks. The study indicated a gradual increase in the research related to sustainable development goals. The largest number of studies were published in the year 2022. The Journal of Cleaner Production was the most productive and impactful journal. China, the United Kingdom, and USA are the most influential countries in sustainable development goals research.

Conclusions: This study can help scholars and practitioners gain a comprehensive understanding of the current status and trends of sustainable development goals.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Bibliometric analysis, Sustainability,

Bangladesh's banking sector on the relationship between corporate governance and banks' productivity

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Abstract

While a body of literature on CEO research and productivity has developed during the second half of the 20th century, there are few studies that show how corporate governance principles affect bank productivity. The study's objective is to investigate the productivity of banks and how it relates to corporate governance. With panel data spanning the five-year period from 2013 to 2017, the study analyzes the productivity of 30 listed banks in Bangladesh using the Malmquist Efficiency Index. Finally, ordinary least squares (OLS) regressions were each conducted independently. The findings of the study indicate that Bangladeshi banks' productivity, financial performance, managerial structure, and board characteristics are all considerably impacted.

Keywords: Banking Sector, Productivity, Bangladesh

Does Job Creation Effect of Green Energy is Gender Justice?: The Emprical Analysis for G7 Countries

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Abstract

As stated in climate change report (IPPC, 2022), around the world, Due to the increase in greenhouse gas emissions and the destructive effect of human activities, climate change has become the most important problem on a global scale. A number of measures are taken to prevent consequences such as food and water scarcity, diseases, deterioration of the ecosystem, and decrease in biodiversity caused by climate change. Policy propositions related to these measures are also a subject that is frequently discussed both in the literature and in the political fields. however, the impact of climate change on gender inequality is already a hot topic. It is debatable whether the group most affected by climate change is women or men. however, both the impact of women on access to food and clean water and the minimum share of the female population in the workforce make it important to investigate the impact of climate change on gender justice.

In this study, the effect of the green energy sector, which is one of the measures taken against climate change, in terms of creating a female workforce will be empirically compared. Accordingly, two models were created in the study. In the first model, the effect of green energy on creating female labor force, and in the second model, the effect on creating male labor force was analyzed. The model covers the period 1990-2021 for the G7 countries. In the model, female and male unemployment rates are the dependent variables. The independent variables are national income per capita (GDP cosntant 2015 \$), capital accumulation, green energy consumption and government activities. According to the results obtained, the male labor force creation effect of green energy is approximately 2 times higher than the female labor force creation effect. These results show that gender inequality continues even in innovative fields, especially when developed countries are taken into account.

Keywords: Green Job, Gender Justice, Climate Change, Green Energy

The interconnectedness of networks and the net spillover between the financial and commodities markets

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Seoul National University, Korea

Abstract

By assessing the degree of return connectedness across markets (assets), we add to the body of prior research on market connectivity and spillover. We quantify the net spillover shock transmission from one market to another (stocks, bonds, currencies, and commodities) using static and dynamic analyses based on the network spillover approach. analysis of net directional connection and diffusion for each market (asset class). Finally, a representation of a networking structure in visual form gives cross-border portfolio managers precise information on portfolio strategies.

Keywords: Financial Markets, Commodities Markets, Spillover

Assessment of the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Tourism Sector of EU Countries

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Abstract

Tourism is one of the leading and most dynamic types of economic activity and occupies an important place in the economy of all countries. Abundant natural, cultural, and historical resources and convenient geographical locations create favourable conditions for tourism development. The rapidly spreading virus Covid-19, which appeared in 2020 at the beginning, gradually turned into a global pandemic that stopped people's movement, devastatingly affecting the tourism sector, both in Europe and on other continents. Given that different countries apply different restrictions, the aim is to identify which EU indoor tourism sector has suffered the most, identify the reasons for this, and assess the consequences. The purpose of this article is to determine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the tourism sector at the level of countries of the European Union after analyzing and summarizing the scientific literature. The research methods: are secondary data analysis and cluster analysis. Applying hierarchical cluster analysis according to Ward's joining method, a dendrogram was obtained, which divided the European Union countries into four clusters.

Keywords: tourism; cluster; pandemic; sector; country; Europe Union.

Economic Growth, Energy Use and Carbon Emissions in Azerbaijan?

Jeyhun Nadirov

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Abstract

This research illustrates how Azerbaijan's carbon dioxide emissions are affected by the four primary drivers of GDP growth, population increase, and energy usage. This study looks at a 46-year span, from 1980 to 2019. Time series data were gathered from WDI for this purpose. Here, ARDL is the method utilized to assess both immediate and long-term impacts. The model's stability and proper characteristics were demonstrated by the diagnostic tests. Thus, experimentally, the aforementioned factors are statistically sound and have a favorable effect on Azerbaijan's CO₂ emissions over the short and long terms.

Keywords: Environmental Degradation, Population, Energy Usage

Impact of Exchange Rate Volatility on Trade: The Case of Sub-Saharan African Countries

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Abstract

The effect of exchange-rate volatility on trade has been very important topic in macroeconomics since the mid 1970's. Because of the several dimensions of exchange-rate volatility (after approximately four decades) importance and concerns are not decreased. Therefore, while the necessity of new researches in this topic is greater, new techniques, new periods and new individual countries or group of countries also increase. This study attempts to inspect the impacts of exchange rate volatility on trade flows in 38 Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries over the period 1992-2020. The Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroskedasticity (GARCH) analysis technique was employed to measure the exchange rate volatility. Further, the association between exchange rate volatility and trade flows has been inspected utilizing the Panel vector autoregressive (P-VAR) estimation technique. The findings show that exchange rate volatility as evaluated by GARCH model reduces exports, implying that SSA exporters are more likely to limit their export activity when exchange rates become unpredictable. The notion that the influence of exchange rate volatility on trade flows is rather minimal, nevertheless, suggests that if SSA's authorities chose to adopt a policy aimed at reducing exchange rate volatility in order to stimulate trade, it may be of little or no use. The findings also show that exchange rate volatility is connected with a decrease in imports. Ultimately, the results have general policy recommendations, suggesting that SSA countries authorities should give importance to their economies' fluctuations in exchange rates and boost their export competition in global commerce.

Keywords: Exchange rate volatility, International trade, Real exchange rate, Panel VAR, Sub-Saharan African countries

How Innovation Affects Employment? A Time-Varying Panel Analysis

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Abstract

The impact of innovation on employment is estimated in this research. Our over 30 year old collection of innovation panel data from Chinese manufacturing companies allows us to utilize a wide range of innovation indicators. Product innovations and process innovations can be measured separately, as can the inputs and outputs of innovation. Employing a time-varying dynamic panel GMM system estimation, we find that innovation has a positive effect on job growth. This is supported by both the innovation input and innovation output factors. The positive effects of innovations on employment are slower in coming and are more likely to result from process changes than product innovations.

Keywords: Innovation, Employment, China, GMM

Characteristics and Interactions of Ecological Footprint and Its Components According to Regions

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Abstract

Today, despite all the innovations it offers, sustainability-centered discussions have increased as a result of socio-economic and political strategies pursued with a distorted and selfish understanding. The ecological footprint, which is at the focal point of these discussions, is an important concept and data set that investigates the relationship between man and nature, the impact of man on nature, and the sustainability of this interaction. Ecological footprint data is multi-dimensional data consisting of the sum of Built-up Land, Carbon Cropland, Fishing Grounds, Forest Products, and Grazing Land data and provides detailed information about countries and regions.

Objectives: To understand and identify the characteristics of ecological footprint and to examine the interactions between ecological footprint components, and to figure out the effect of geography on ecological footprint

Data and Methods: Ecological footprint data consisting of the sum of Built-up Land, Carbon Cropland, Fishing Grounds, Forest Products, and Grazing Land data and covers 1961-2018 taken from footprintnetwork.org and the Lee-Strazicich and Structural VAR methods used.

Results, and Conclusions. it was concluded that geography has an impact on ecological footprint and regions/countries should adopt policies appropriate to their own conditions.

Keywords: Ecological footprint, environmental degradation, SVAR

Exchange Rate and External Debt: Evidence from Asymmetric Assumption

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Abstract

We look at how foreign exchange rates affect Indonesia's external debt over the long and short terms. We discovered a long-term cointegration connection between the two variables by using an autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) bounds test on quarterly data from 2005 to 2019 and tested for effect asymmetry. After a shock, we likewise slowly adjusted the equilibrium condition. Although the foreign exchange has a long-term favorable impact on Indonesia's external debt, it has a short-term negative impact. Additionally, we discovered asymmetry between the elasticity of foreign debt and changes in the exchange rate between the rupee and the US dollar. When the rupee gains value versus the dollar as opposed to losing value, the impact of Indonesian rupee volatility on the country's foreign debt would be greater. Since Indonesia has a floating currency rate system since 1997, the rupee's devaluation versus the dollar has increased foreign debt; nonetheless, the effect has only been marginal. Following a shock, Indonesia's foreign debt will be forced back to its long-term equilibrium path. We advise Indonesia to keep its system of flexible currency rates in place and let the rupee gradually lose some value.

Keywords: External Debt, ARDL, Exchange Rate

Some New Empirical Findings on the Determinants and Macroeconomic Effects of Sudden Stops in Capital Flows to Emerging Market Economies

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Abstract

In Emerging Market Economies (EMEs), capital flows are of great importance for financing balance of payments deficits and meeting additional savings-investment needs. Capital flows not only contribute to the strengthening of money and capital markets and the deepening of their financial markets, but also to their integration processes into the world economy. Large-scale fluctuations, halts and withdrawals (sudden stops) in capital flows can disrupt these developments and cause significant damage to the economies of the relevant countries. Many examples of countries in the past point to the importance of the issue and keep the interest alive in the analysis of the determinants of sudden stops in capital flows and their macroeconomic effects. Our study aims to analyze the main determinants of sudden stops in capital flows and their macroeconomic effects, in particular for selected EMES, using the data for the period 2006Q1-2021Q2. In this context, the complementary log log model was used to determine which capital component had a more significant effect on the sudden stop risk, and the structural VAR analysis technique was used to determine the degree of variation in the severity and direction of the macroeconomic and financial effects of the sudden stops. The findings indicate that some global and country-specific factors are important on the possibility of sudden stop risk. Accordingly, it has been determined that significant increases in domestic credit supply, high inflation, increases in foreign currency borrowing (liability dollarization) and excessive appreciation in real exchange rates are country-specific factors that increase the risk of a sudden stop. On the other hand, increases in global risk and uncertainty perception (increases in the VIX index) and increases in global interest rates are important global factors that increase the risk of a sudden stop, while increases in global liquidity volume and global commodity prices are important global developments that are effective in reducing the risk of a sudden stop in EMEs. The coefficient sizes indicate that global developments have much greater effects on the sudden stop risk. On the other hand, it has been determined that the effects of geographical contagion are an extremely important factor in the occurrence of sudden stop events. In addition, the findings obtained in the analysis of the effects of the sub-components of the political

risk index on the probability of a sudden stop caused by different types of capital inflows reveal that the effects are heterogeneous. On the other hand, in the analysis findings of Structural VAR analysis, it is seen that the negative effects of sudden stop shocks originating from gross debt-based capital inflows on domestic macroeconomic and financial variables are relatively larger.

Keywords: Emerging Market Economies, Gross Capital Inflows, Sudden Stops, Surge in Capitals Flows

Government-business relationships and economic voting in OECD nations

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Abstract

The literature on the variety of economic voting makes use of a range of political institutions and settings at the individual level, but pays little attention to how to study the political and economic worlds thoroughly. Given the strong relationship between politics and economics and the acquisition and distribution of resources, this study suggests using government-business relations (SBR) to account for regional differences. The explanatory power of the SBR is significant as a coordinating mechanism in a nation and softens the political and economic settings, according to empirical research of 31 OECD countries from 1995 to 2019. This essay emphasizes the significance of systematically integrating the political and economic domains and urges further research into the specifics of SBR in economic voting across nations.

Keywords: Economic Voting, Business, OECD

The Relationship Between Economic Growth, CO2 Emissions and Renewable Energy in Turkey

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Abstract

The effects of renewable energy consumption and CO2 emissions on economic growth reveal various results. Renewable energy investments and use can stimulate economic growth. The renewable energy sector can contribute to economic growth through factors such as job creation, technological innovations and the use of domestic energy resources. Developments in the renewable energy sector make significant contributions to the country's economy by creating employment. When the use of renewable energy is evaluated on the basis of CO2 Emissions, it is expected to help reduce the use of fossil fuels and thus reduce carbon dioxide emissions. This is an important factor in the fight against climate change and for the goal of environmental sustainability.

The link between economic growth, renewable energy and CO2 emissions varies with national and global differences, policy framework, technological innovation and other socio-economic factors. In this study, focused on the renewable energy policies and usage intensity in Turkey, their interconnection with CO2 emissions and their relationship with economic growth. With the development and spread of renewable energy technologies, it is expected to contribute positively to the reduction of energy costs and economic growth.

Keywords: Economic Growth, CO2 Emissions, Renewable Energy, Sustainable Energy.

FDI and Economic Growth in Good Governance Countries: OECD Evidence

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Abstract

For (OECD) nations, this study investigates the link between foreign direct investment (FDI) and economic development in the presence of strong governance systems. The years 1996 to 2013 are covered by the data set. In this investigation, the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) estimator and Fixed Effects Model were both employed. The study's findings indicate that every component has a sizable positive link with economic growth. The research also identifies interaction terms that support economic expansion. Additionally, the Granger causality test demonstrates a one-way causal relationship between government efficiency (GOE), voice and accountability (VAC), political stability (POS), and economic growth, as well as a bidirectional causal relationship between foreign direct investment and regulatory quality on economic growth (REQ). Finally, based on the aforementioned findings, it can be deduced that economic development and foreign direct investment inflows will be better the more nations that retain their institutional quality. The government should exploit these excellent policy implications from this research to boost economic development. Additionally, this study's findings are useful for creating effective government policies that can quicken the pace of the nation's economic expansion. Finally, there is a need to enhance REQ, which can only be done if corruption laws are changed.

Keywords: FDI, Strong Governance, Granger Causality

The Effects of Natural Disaster on Financial Markets: The Emprical Analysis of 2023 Earthquakes in Türkiye

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Abstract

Natural disaster can cause many destructions in human life. Many problems arise such as damage to cities, loss of life of people and animals, destruction of nature, and psychological problems. In addition to psychological, sociological, and structural problems, natural events have many effects economically. The 7.8 and 7.6 magnitude earthquakes affecting 11 provinces in Türkiye made the cities uninhabitable and caused many people to die. Although it has not been fully clarified yet, it is estimated that the economic effects of the earthquake are 104 billion dollars, and this figure constitutes approximately 9% of the national income in 2023. Therefore, the catastrophic effects of the earthquake on a human scale also point to a great economic loss.

Considering all these effects and reasons, the effects of the Türkiye earthquake in 2023 on financial markets are examined in this study. In this context, the reactions of the stocks in the BIST-100 index to the earthquake disaster were analyzed by the event study method. In the analysis, it has been tested whether there is variation in the cumulative abnormal return (CAR) of the stocks in the 15-, 30- and 45-day time periods before and after the earthquake date. According to the findings obtained from the analysis method applied in the study, it was concluded that the earthquake created negative effects in 15, 30, and 45-day time periods.

Keywords: Earthquake, Financial Markets, CAR

A Panel VAR Approach to OECD Countries on Public Debt, Economic Growth, and the Real Interest Rate

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Abstract

We investigate the link between public debt levels and economic growth rates across 25 OECD nations. We construct a panel VAR model that takes into account both the public debt-to-GDP ratio and the long-term real interest rate on government bonds in order to transmit shocks in the pace of economic growth. We were unable to identify a causal relationship between public debt and growth, regardless of the public debt ratio levels. We discover a causal link between growth and public debt, on the other hand. A rise in the long-term real interest rate, which decreases interest-sensitive demand and results in an additional increase in the public debt ratio in highly indebted nations, strengthens the direct adverse impact of growth on public debt.

Keywords: Public Debt, Growth, Interest Rate

The Determinants of Ecological Footprint in OECD Countries: Evidence From The Nonlinear Panel Threshold Model

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Abstract

This paper investigates the impact of income inequality, economic growth, renewable energy consumption, energy consumption, and globalization on the ecological footprint for a panel of 49 OECD countries over the period 1995–2018. Westerlund's (2007) panel cointegration test reveals the long-run relationship between the variables. Long-term parameter estimates based on AMG and CCE indicate that increases in income and energy consumption have a positive and significant effect on the ecological footprint, while increases in the consumption of renewable energy have led to improvements in the environmental quality of OECD countries. The results, however, indicate that neither income inequality nor globalization have a significant impact on the ecological footprint. Evidence from the estimation of the panel threshold VECM model, where GDP growth is used as the transition variable, indicates the existence of a significant threshold effect and thus supports the existence of a nonlinear relationship among the variables by identifying two distinct regimes that can be referred to as lower and upper regimes in terms of growth rate. The evidence on both positive and significant parameter estimates for the economic growth in the upper and lower regimes does not corroborate the EKC hypothesis for our estimation sample. Similar to the linear estimates, the threshold estimates do not show the significant impact of income inequality and globalization on environmental quality. The panel threshold estimates further indicate that the effects of renewable energy on the ecological footprint in the upper regime are more pronounced compared to those in the lower regime.

Keywords: Ecological Footprint, OECD Countries, Nonlinear Panel Threshold Model

Creating a Marketing Plan for the Region's Industrial Tourism Development

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Abstract

The focus of the paper is on examining how places evolve as potential hubs for industrial tourism. The authors conducted research, examined industrial tourism marketing techniques, and offered an algorithm for selecting a marketing strategy for the industry's growth as well as the idea of creating a marketing plan for the industry. Additionally, they suggested a scientific and empirical technique to assess the investment attractiveness of the area for the growth of industrial tourism, and they put it to the test in 10 businesses. created a framework for the execution of a marketing plan for industrial tourism, and promoted the sector's infrastructure at the municipal, state, and federal levels.

Keywords: Marketing, Tourism Development, Regional Development

The Effect of Financial Decisions on Dividend Payout Policies: An Application on BIST Dividend Index Firms

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Abstract

Objectives - In this study, it is aimed to reveal the effects of the investment and financing decisions, and the financial performance that emerges as a result of these decisions on the firms' dividend payout policies in Türkiye. Another objective of the study is to test the dividend payout theories in the Turkish stock market.

Data – For the purpose of the study, data of the companies traded in the Borsa Istanbul (BIST) Dividend Index were collected. Financial sector companies were excluded from the scope of the study, due to their different financial statement characteristics. The scope of the study consists of companies that are included in the BIST Dividend Index, traded in Borsa Istanbul in the period of 2011-2022, whose data can be accessed regularly and that regularly payout dividends in the period of 2011-2022.

Findings - As a result of the analyzes, it has been found that the liquidity ratio, financial leverage ratio, internal growth rate and sales growth rates has statistically significant and negative effects on the dividend payout ratio. The working capital ratio, interest coverage and return on assets ratio has been found to have statistically significant and positive effects on the dividend payout ratio. On the other hand, no significant relationship was found between the return on invested capital, asset growth rate and market value, and dividend payout ratio.

Conclusion – As a result of the analyzes, important findings were obtained regarding the validity of the signal effect theory and the agency costs theory in the dividend payout policies of the BIST Dividend Index companies.

Keywords: Dividend Payout Policies, Investment Decisions, Financing Decisions, Internal Factors, Panel Data Analysis

Exchange rates and stock prices for the G7 countries: A dynamic connection

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Abstract

The short- and long-run relationships between stock prices and exchange rates in G7 nations are investigated in this paper using linear and nonlinear ARDL models. In the short term, support exists for both the flow-oriented approach, in which stock prices influence exchange rates, and the portfolio balance approach, in which exchange rates influence stock prices. The portfolio balancing technique is supported in four nations by the non-linear ARDL model but not by the linear ARDL models, which do not support any long-term models. We discovered that exchange rates in these four nations are significantly impacted over the long run by both growing and decreasing stock values. Furthermore, Granger causality studies show that there is a relationship between exchange rates in six different nations and stock prices. We confirm that previous research does not demonstrate evidence of long-term causation from the shift, despite the fact that using a larger and more current dataset offers greater long-term support for the portfolio balancing method than that seen in most of the recent work. Rates change based on stock values.

Keywords: Income Disparity, Energy Use, Spain

Modelling the Distributional Impact of Digitalization in Emerging Industrial Economies (EIEs)

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Abstract

Digitalization is the most important indicator of technological development. The transformation of the economic structure and society are affected by digitalization in several aspects. More specifically, digitalization affects income distribution in different ways. Although improvement in digital technologies promotes labor productivity and economic efficiency, it changes employment conditions and labor force compositions. Hence, how digitalization affects income inequality is required to obtain more evidence. To answer this pertinent question, this study investigates the impact of digitalization on income inequality in 29 Emerging Industrial Economies (EIEs) over the period 2000-2020. According to the panel ARDL results, digitalization alleviates income inequality. Likewise, the influence of economic growth, globalization, and institutional governance also negatively affect income inequality. Hence, digitalization narrows the income gap in Emerging Industrial Economies (EIEs). In addition, economic growth, integration into the world, and institutional quality support the encouraging effect of digitalization on income inequality. Moreover, the Dumitrescu-Hurlin (DH) panel causality test result confirms the two-way causality relationship between economic growth, globalization, and digitalization with income inequality; and one-way causality running from income inequality to institutional quality.

Keywords: Digitalization, income inequality, globalization, emerging industrial economies, panel ARDL

How Electricity Consumption Affects Economic Growth in China

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the connection between China's employment, economic growth, and power usage. In contrast to the majority of earlier studies, our empirical research, using the recently established autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) bounds testing technique, reveals a long-term equilibrium cointegration connection between three variables spanning the 1975–2018 timeframe. The parameters are calculated using the short-term dynamic solutions of the error correction model and the long-term static solution of the projected ARDL model. The diagnostic tests were successfully passed by the projected models, and it was determined that both the long-term and short-term elasticities were statistically significant. The study also suggests that there are both immediate and long-term causal relationships linking employment and economic growth to power usage. The findings of this study demonstrate that electricity is a significant economic growth factor. These findings have led to a number of policy recommendations regarding China's usage of energy and economic growth.

Keywords: Electricity, Growth, China, ARDL

Fiscal policy and financial depth in Nigeria: a threshold regression modeling

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Abstract

Purpose: The study examines the nonlinear relationship between fiscal policy and financial depth in Nigeria. In essence, the study is concerned with the impacts of fiscal deficit, domestic debt and government expenditure on financial depth. The study uses four indicators of financial deepening including liquid liabilities, credit to private sector, deposit money banks' assets and financial system deposit (all the indicators are expressed as percent of GDP). In particular, government is the threshold variable that is expected to have threshold effect on financial depth in Nigeria.

Methodology: The study covers 60 years between 1961 and 2020 and employs threshold regression model to achieve the objectives of the research. For robustness test, a linear regression model is employed by including government expenditure square to test the significance of nonlinearity.

Findings: The findings of the study establish the significance of fiscal policy in driving financial depth. Beyond the threshold of 8.11%, government expenditure significantly increase financial deepening. This is consistent across the indicators of financial depth and the overall financial depth. It further shows the important role of fiscal deficit and domestic debt in deepening financial market as threshold value exceeds 8.11%. However, fiscal may negative, though insignificant, effect on financial depth when the threshold of government expenditure is no more than 8.11%. Real per capita is also a key factor in promoting financial depth. Therefore, higher income is important for a financially deeper financial system.

Originality: The study considers the effects of fiscal deficit, domestic debt and government expenditure on financial depth in Nigeria by taking into account the threshold effect of government expenditure. Examining the threshold value of government expenditure is crucial for accelerating financial development in Nigeria. Thus, the study aligns with Nigeria's drive to entrench the success of Financial System Strategy 2020.

Keyword: Fiscal Policy; Domestic Debt; Fiscal Deficit; Government Expenditure; Financial Depth; Threshold Regression

European financial institutions' interconnectedness: A network analysis across quantiles

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Abstract

In order to capture the reliance between the stock market returns of 60 European financial institutions across a wide range of quantiles, we build cross-quantile networks. We discover that financial institutions in Europe are highly linked across all quantiles, especially during calm times, based on network density, centrality, and centralization. These findings imply that spillover, contagion, and elevated systemic risk are potential threats to European financial institutions. Additionally, we discover an asymmetry effect: connectivity is larger during crisis moments than it is during bullish ones. Insurance businesses in Switzerland are determined to be the most linked financial entities. We find that across all quantiles, the connectedness is greater between (i) financial institutions in the same country, (ii) insurance companies, and (iii) financial institutions that operate in nations that adopted the common currency.

Keywords: Progressive Taxation, OECD, Tax Burden

Business ties or market risk? Data from Chinese financial organizations

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Abstract

For our investigation of the frequency dynamics and systemic risk of volatility connectivity of financial institutions in China from 2010 to 2020, we utilize the spectral representation of generalized forecast error variance decomposition. Second, whereas high-frequency components indicate market risk, low-frequency components reflect the commercial ties between financial institutions. Third, the expansion of general interconnection and the buildup of possible hazards will result from commercial relationships between financial institutions. Additionally, when a crisis arises, prospective risks are realized and commercial interconnection between institutions declines. As market risk rises quickly, this contributes to maintaining a high degree of systemic financial risk. The banking industry, which has a relatively high level of business connectivity and is important in the accumulation of potential financial risks, is followed by the securities industry, which has a higher market risk, and the insurance industry, which has both relatively low business connectivity and market risk.

Keywords: Business Ties, Market Risk, China

Risk Management of Digital Information Security Assets

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Abstract

Using the E-Government application, the reflection of the opportunities offered by the developing information and communication technologies and the changing social needs on the public service; increases the threats and risks it contains while facilitating the use of services within the framework of the public/private sector. As information security is the key factor of the E-Government system, it is important to prepare and implement an efficient and effective security management plan for a sustainable infrastructure. Within the scope of the study, risk factors are determined by establishing a structure in order to effectively model the e-Government information security risk assessment. As a result of the determined structure belonging to the e-Government system, which is still in operation in Türkiye, the main criteria with the highest importance in risk assessment are application and data security, portable device and environment security, while the other order of importance is network and system security, physical space security, personnel security and internet of things (IoT) device security.

Keywords: Information Security, Risk Assessment, E-Government, Analytical Hierarchy Process

Chinese microdata about family asset allocation and financial literacy

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Abstract

Improving household asset allocation (HAA) can boost consumption and support China's economic growth. Chinese HAA judgments are suboptimal. Financial illiteracy in homes may explain this. This study explores how financial literacy improves HAA using 2019 and 2021 China Household Finance Survey data. Because financially literate families pay more attention to economic and financial news and are more likely to consult investment consultants, their asset allocation evaluation scores are higher. Financial literacy optimizes HAA in rich, educated, and financially developed households. Finally, enhancing family financial literacy improves HAA capacity.

Keywords: Microdata, Financial Literacy, Household Asset Allocation

Financial Literacy, Pension Literacy and Retirement

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Abstract

The study examined the effect of financial literacy and pension scheme awareness on retirement planning decision among the academic staff of higher education institutions in Kano state, Nigeria. Survey research was used where questionnaire was administered to 1350 respondents. Further, the research employed multinomial logit model where the retirement planning behavior was regressed as a function of financial literacy and pension scheme awareness while controlling for some socioeconomic variables. Retirement planning was based on three scales; always, mostly, rarely and never at all. A total of 636 questionnaires were recovered, representing response rate of 47.11%. The results showed that both financial literacy and consulting financial advisor were significant positive predictors of retirement planning for academic staff. In contrast, family size marginally decreases the probability of retirement planning respondents who mostly plan relative to those who rarely or never plan at 10% significance level. Nevertheless, pension awareness did not have significant relationship with retirement. Pension awareness has insignificant positive relationship with retirement planning. Conclusively, financially knowledgeable individuals are more likely to invest and have a higher propensity to plan for their retirement. Therefore, policies that can increase financial literacy and pension scheme literacy are worth implementing in the tertiary institutions.

Keywords: Retirement Planning, Financial Literacy, Pension Literacy, Higher Education.

The impact of green innovation and environmental policy stringency on CO₂ emissions in the BRICS countries

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Abstract

The main objective of the paper is to investigate the impact of environmental policy stringency and green innovation on CO₂ emissions in BRICS countries, i.e., Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, based on annual data covering the period from 1990 to 2019. For this purpose, we estimate an equation where CO₂ emissions are explained by GDP, trade openness, total energy consumption, renewable energy consumption, the environmental stringency index, and green innovation, proxied as the number of patent applications related to environmental-related technologies. As the long-run association between the variables is revealed with panel cointegration tests, long-run determinants of CO₂ are analyzed with both panel FMOLS and DOLS estimators. The results indicate that GDP, energy consumption, and trade openness have a positive and significant impact on environmental pollution, whereas increases in renewable energy consumption and environmental stringency have led to a decline in CO₂ emissions. However, green innovation does not have any significant effect on CO₂ emissions. As a novelty, the impact of non-normality in the variables on the parameter estimates by using the Method of Moments Quantile Regression (MMQR) proposed by Machado and Silva (2019). MMQR estimates indicate that GDP has a positive and statistically significant effect on CO₂ emissions at all quantiles, indicating that a higher level of economic growth is associated with higher emissions. Overall, the estimation results suggest that economic growth and trade openness are the most significant drivers of CO₂ emissions, while environmental policy stringency, green innovation, and renewable energy consumption can help mitigate emissions.

Financial Literacy and Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

In recent years, there has been a great deal of scholarly interest in the measurement, causes, and results of financial literacy for people and households. This paper focuses on the financial literacy of business owners. Entrepreneurs are well-known for being drivers of development and creativity, but their capacity to accomplish these goals is substantially correlated with their capacity to make wise financial decisions. Although it is debatable whether or not financial literacy is necessary for entrepreneurs to make such judgments, there is little empirical research on the subject. The few scholarly works that initially look at the level of financial literacy of entrepreneurs are reviewed in this study. More significantly, we point some promising directions for further investigation into the concept of financial literacy for (potential) entrepreneurs and its effects on the result of entrepreneurial activity.

Keywords: Financial literacy, Entrepreneurs, Households

A Foresight for the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Aviation and Space Transportation

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Abstract

The existence of a detailed/functional artificial intelligence software-program and other hardware for transportation/logistics prepared by experts and competent scientists in the field can be of great importance for air-space transportation and logistics in the near future. The fact that businesses providing transportation and logistics services will be able to meet passengers and objects covered by the service from the starting point of transportation to the destination with minimal or zero manpower requirements will enable enterprises to show more interest in artificial intelligence-controlled transportation. In order for the transportation activity not to be disrupted and to be completed without any problems, the departure and arrival coordinates must be calculated exactly and completely. In particular, it is extremely important to develop a software-programming that will allow coordinate information to be constantly updated by artificial intelligence by predicting changes related to weather conditions. In addition, it can be necessary to have a sufficient number of personnel or robots equipped with safety devices and technologies in the vehicle against extraordinary situations (sabotage, vehicle invasion, etc.) that may arise in passenger transportation. According to this; during the journey, the behaviors and conversations of the passengers can be monitored through appropriate technologies and sensitive digital tools in the vehicle, thus preventing sabotage, hijacking, etc. negative events can be prevented. In this study, it has aimed to provide forecasts about the structural and operational changes that enterprises providing transportation-logistics services may experience, and within the framework of needs/developments that may arise, suggestions on the effective /efficient use of artificial intelligence in mechatronics and aerospace transportation were tried to be developed for logistics.

Keywords: Business Administration, Logistics, Artificial Intelligence, Aviation, Space Transportation, Foresight.

Does J-Curve Exists for the Commodity Trade between UK and China

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Abstract

China is frequently charged with manipulating its currency in order to increase its competitiveness abroad. Investigating the effects of yuan depreciation on China's trade balance has been one approach taken in earlier research to solve this problem. They have failed to build a connection between China and her main trading partners as well as between the Chinese exchange rate and the country's trade balance with the rest of the globe. In this article, we take into account the trade balance between China and the UK and break down their trade flows by commodity. We demonstrate that the majority of the 20 industries under consideration have favorable short-run benefits from the real depreciation. Only seven instances, though, include the short-run impacts persisting over time.

Keywords: Commodity Market, J-Curve, Trade

Renewable Energy Consumption and Economic Growth Relationship in Developing Countries

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Abstract

Renewable energy is typically characterized as energy produced from solar, wind, geothermal, tide and wave, wood, waste, and biomass sources. Renewable energy is a crucial issue since it is a clean energy source with less environmental impact. This study's objective is to use panel methodologies to investigate the relationship between the use of renewable energy and economic growth in developing countries for the years 1990 to 2019. Panel unit root test was performed for the stationarity of the series and it appeared that the series became stationary when first-order differences were taken. After this stage, panel cointegration tests were performed and a long run relationship for renewable energy consumption and economic growth was detected according to the Pedroni test. For the direction of causality, panel causality test was performed and test results showed unidirectional relationship from economic growth to renewable energy consumption. This suggest that conservation hypothesis is valid for developing countries.

Key words: renewable energy, economic growth, panel causality, panel cointegration

Relationships between China's CO₂ emissions, trade, and healthcare spending

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Abstract

After WTO changes, China remains the world's largest CO₂ emitter and a major trade contributor. CO₂ emissions have skyrocketed. Trade openness, CO₂ emissions, and healthcare expenditures in China are examined using 1990–2017 time series data. Healthcare expenses, CO₂ emissions, and trade openness were added to a theoretical model with limits. The simultaneous equation approach showed that commerce is considerably impacting CO₂ emissions, which increases healthcare costs. Green energy consumption in industrial sectors, especially export sectors, demands government changes and trade policies. Carbon tax may cut CO₂ emissions and offset healthcare costs.

Keywords: Health Spending, Emission, Growth

Investigating the Interaction between the Behavior of the Government and the Central Bank: The Use of Stackelberg's Differential Game in Stabilizing Inflation

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Abstract

The coordination of monetary and financial policies to achieve economic growth in the context of price stability is investigated in game theory based on the interaction of people and their decisions. Central bank, monetary and financial policies in the form of Stackelberg's differential game with open loop information structure and feedback. By defining the government as a leader player and the central bank as a follower, more favorable economic consequences will be achieved for the society, in such a way that financial leadership causes a further reduction in the level of government debt and budget deficit. As stated by this approach of the equilibrium model based on the Phillips curve for two variables. We examine inflation and unemployment for the economy. For this purpose, we express the relationship between the variables of the real public expenditure growth rate, the monetary growth rate and the inflation rate for two monetary and financial policy makers, in order to determine the changes in the inflation rate in the form of a differential equation. According to the findings of the investigation into the actions of two policymakers in the differential Stackelberg game of stabilizing inflation, there are less variations in the equilibrium inflation rate in the steady state in the game with feedback information than there are in the game with open loop information. to offer monetary and financial guidance in order to accomplish the objectives.

Keywords: Stackelberg game, monetary and financial policy, inflation rate, game theory, risk taking

The effects of monetary policy on financial development in China

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Abstract

Using panel data from China, this paper investigates the connection between financial advancement and the efficacy of monetary policy. The findings indicate that the efficiency of monetary policy increases with financial system development and that the effects of monetary policy on output and inflation are strongly and favorably related to financial development. The long-running argument regarding the connection between financial development and the efficacy of monetary policy is now supported by the findings of this study.

Keywords: Financial development, Monetary policy, Effectiveness

Testing the environmental Kuznets curve hypothesis in the transport sector for OECD countries: Evidence from panel threshold model

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Abstract

This study aims to test the environmental Kuznets curve (EKC) hypothesis in the transport sector for 28 OECD countries from 1990 to 2019. The relationship between economic growth and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the transport sector is investigated with dynamic panel threshold regression based on the GMM estimator by taking into account the effects of road petroleum product consumption, renewable energy consumption, and trade openness. Threshold regression results where the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita is used as a transition variable support the nonlinearity of the relationship between CO₂ emissions from the transportation sector and GDP by rejecting the null hypothesis of no threshold effect. Consequently, this finding corroborates the existence of two different regimes below and above the GDP per capita, referred to as the lower and upper regimes, respectively. In the lower regime, an increase in economic growth degrades the environment, whereas above the threshold it enhances environmental quality. Consequently, the results validate the EKC hypothesis in the OECD transportation sector. Moreover, the consumption of petroleum products for road increases CO₂ emissions in the transportation sector in both regimes. The consumption of renewable energy has a statistically significant negative impact on the environment, but only in the upper regime. In both regimes, the impact of trade openness on CO₂ emissions from the transport sector is negligible. A robustness test utilizing road petroleum product consumption as a threshold variable confirms the key findings of the study.

Keywords: Carbon dioxide emissions, economic growth, environmental Kuznets curve, transport sector, dynamic panel threshold regression

Impacts of China's financial development on consumption of energy

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Abstract

Since financial development is frequently cited as a key factor in economic growth in emerging economies, it is expected to have an impact on energy demand. The impact of financial development on energy consumption in Morocco is investigated in this study using generalized moment estimation techniques. According to empirical findings, the association between financial development and energy use is both positive and statistically significant. These findings' implications for energy policy are examined.

Keywords: Energy consumption, Financial development, Economic Growth

Time-varying determinants of the industrial sector carbon emissions: Evidence from G20 countries

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the drivers of carbon dioxide emissions caused by the industrial sector using data from 16 G20 countries from 1990 to 2019. In contrast to the majority of studies, this study investigates the impact of economic growth, industrial energy consumption, renewable energy consumption, trade openness, and financial development on industrial carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions using nonparametric panel time-varying parameter regression based on local linear dummy variable parameter estimation. The findings suggest that the effect of explanatory variables on CO₂ emissions varies significantly over time. The impact of economic growth on CO₂ emissions is found to be mostly positive, though it is found to be insignificant in the majority of the estimation sample. In terms of magnitude, industrial energy consumption is the most influential variable on CO₂ emissions, and the positive effect of this variable is increasing over time. However, trade openness and consumption of renewable energy are only found to be significant at the end of the analysis period. Consumption of renewable energy has a positive impact on environmental quality, whereas trade openness has a negative impact. In addition, the relationship between financial development and industrial CO₂ emissions appears to follow a U-shaped pattern. Financial development has an adverse effect on CO₂ until the global financial crisis, whereas it leads to environmental degradation after that period.

Keywords: Carbon dioxide emissions, economic growth, energy consumption, renewable energy consumption, financial development, trade openness, time-varying coefficient panel regression

Do the profits from natural resources impede financial development? Examples of emerging economies

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Abstract

Numerous studies have looked at how natural resources affect economic expansion. For the first time, researchers are assessing the complexity, usability, and effectiveness of the financial system using a novel proxy. This research has recently concentrated on natural resource rents in emerging economies. The results support the resource curse hypothesis for emerging economies by demonstrating that natural resource rent has a detrimental impact on financial growth. The results of the analysis suggest that the financial sector should be given more consideration than the non-financial sector in order to maximize the use of natural resources.

Keywords: Natural resources, Economic growth, Resource curse

Scale Development on Digital Citizenship

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Abstract

With the increasing use of digital tools in daily life, individuals are using the developing information and communication technologies effectively for information, communication, law, health, education, security, entertainment and public service procurement. Digital citizenship is defined as the effective and efficient use of digital technologies for the purpose of accessing digital public services and communicating with public institutions, creating and disseminating digital content. The development of public policies by governments with a focus on digitalization have increased the importance of the concept of digital citizenship, especially with the effect of the pandemic period. With the expansion of the field of digital citizenship, new and different needs have emerged. The transformation through rapid technological innovations, which includes various technologies such as internet of things, cloud computing, blockchain, big data and artificial intelligence, causes profound changes in both business processes and social structure in the digitalizing era. Within this framework, in the study, it is planned to use explanatory and/or confirmatory factor analysis to test the dimensionality of the digital citizenship scale. Within the scope of the study, it is aimed to increase digital awareness by determining digital citizenship attitudes towards students in Türkiye, to create a digital citizenship scale and to update the definition of digital citizenship.

Keywords: Digital Citizenship, e-Government, Scale Development

Evidence from China on how natural abundance affects ecological footprint

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Abstract

There are significant ramifications to the relationship between abundance and degradation of natural resources. The exploitation and consumption of natural resources in China did not increase along with the country's significant economic growth, rapid urbanization, and industrialization. For cointegration and causal control between variables, the study used the well-known Bayer and Hack cointegration test and the imported causality approach. Natural resource rent increases the ecological footprint, according to long-term outcomes. Utilizing the carbon footprint as an additional proxy for mixing degradation, results are also compared and validated. Last but not least, put comprehensive policy mechanisms in place to control regulatory quality.

Keywords: Natural resources, Ecological footprint, Urbanization

The Moderating Role of Uncertainty in the Impact of R&D Expenditures on Environmental Innovation

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Abstract

In this study, the moderating role of uncertainty in the impact of firms' R&D expenditures on environmental innovation is analyzed. In this scope, firms in Germany, France, Italy and Spain, which are the first four largest economies in the European Union, are evaluated. In these four countries, the data of 102 firms operating in raw materials, industry, energy and consumer cyclicals sectors between 2006-2019 are analyzed by panel Tobit regression model. The analysis results show that R&D expenditures have a positive effect on environmental innovation and uncertainty has a negative moderating role in the effect of R&D expenditures on environmental innovation. The findings on the mechanism between uncertainty, R&D and environmental innovation provide useful information for both academics and policymakers. Moreover, the findings contribute to the growing ESG literature by showing that uncertainty reduces the positive impact of firms' R&D expenditures on environmental innovation in these four countries.

Keywords: R&D, Environmental Innovation, Uncertainty, Panel Tobit Regression, Moderating Role

Sustainable development and resource dependency in resource-rich countries

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Abstract

It is also well known that resource abundance tends to reduce financial development and limit productivity growth and social development. In this study, the relationship between sustainable development and resource dependency in resource-rich countries is examined with the help of ARDL bounds test for the period 1990-2022. When the empirical findings are evaluated, it is seen that resource dependence has a negative effect on sustainable development in resource-rich countries.

Keywords: Resource-rich countries, Sustainable consumption, ARDL

Performance Measurement Framework for Non-Profit Institutions: Concept, Indicators and Implementation Issues

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Abstract

Objectives: While there is a clear importance for performance measurements in commercial entities or business firms, the relevance of performance measurement in non-commercial entities or non-profit organisations (NPOs), especially social institutions, still lacks research. Similar to commercial entities, NPOs need to show that they are efficiently managed and performing in a desired manner in order to fulfil their responsibility to diverse stakeholders. However, there are still a relatively small number of studies on the performance measurement of NPOs, particularly considering Malaysian perspectives. This study aims towards developing a performance measurement framework for NPOs by mainly learning from the commercial entities. This includes exploring the need and relevance of the performance measurement framework by focusing on the models, indicators, and measurements, as well as highlighting the potential implementation issues.

Method: A Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach is used in this study, and for this purpose, relevant articles in peer-reviewed journals and conference proceedings in the last ten years have been used.

Results: Several important inputs would emanate from this study on factors critical for developing efficient and sustainable NPOs that could contribute towards enhancing the socio-economic well-being of society. This study contributes towards developing a performance measurement framework for NPOs, especially in formulating sustainable and well-crafted guidelines and policies to ensure the effective and sustainable development of such institutions.

Conclusion: The outcomes of this study will offer significant insights into the importance of an effective performance measurement framework for NPOs generally, especially for Islamic social institutions such as waqf/endowment institutions.

Keywords: Non-Profit Institutions, Performance Measurement Framework, Malaysia

Relationship between financial development, economic growth and energy consumption in China

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Abstract

This study intends to investigate the relationship between money, growth, and energy for China between 1990 and 2022. The study use the ARDL limits test estimate method and incorporates energy pricing and urbanization into the structural model in an effort to quantify the impact of financial development on energy consumption via the economic growth channel. The study indicated that while energy costs have a considerable but unfavorable impact on energy consumption, economic growth and urbanization have a positive and significant impact as well.

Keywords: Energy consumption, Financial development, Economic growth

Performance Measurement System for Waqf Institutions in Malaysia: A Comprehensive Stakeholder Needs Analysis

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Abstract

Objectives: An efficient and sustainable waqf sector can contribute meaningfully to the economy by benefiting multiple sectors, including the social sector, the low-income group, and the Malaysian economy in general. The overall objective of this study is to develop a performance management framework for waqf institutions that would enable better governance and monitoring, thus ensuring sustainability of the institutions.

Data and Methods: This study adopted a mixed-method research approach. Ten experts in the related field, who are directly involved in the waqf sector, were interviewed using a semi-structured questionnaire. This includes Directors and Administrators of waqf-related institutions, as well as experts and industry practitioners. In addition, using the document analysis, relevant information was collected from peer-reviewed journals and conference proceedings.

Results: As found in this study, the stakeholders of various non-profit institutions in Malaysia emphasise the need to establish and adopt a comprehensive performance measurement framework that can contribute towards enhancing the performance of these institutions and making them more accountable to all the stakeholders. The performance measurement framework is crucial in helping these organisations achieve their ultimate goals related to ensuring the social and economic development of people.

Conclusion: The outcomes of this study will offer significant insights into the importance of an effective PMS for non-profit organisations in Malaysia that might be useful for all the stakeholders, as well as the present and future researchers working on PMS. Eventually, it will contribute to creating a vibrant Islamic social finance sector in this country.

Keywords: Waqf, Blockchain, Efficiency, Management, Malaysia

Use of Blockchain Technology in Banking and Other Financial Transactions

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Abstract

This article is a comparative analysis of the repercussions of utilizing blockchain-based cryptocurrencies in Russia and abroad. There are a number of methods for governments and businesses throughout the world to recognize cryptocurrencies as legal currency. Japan has therefore legalized cryptocurrencies and established a regulatory and legal framework for their introduction to the economy. Bitcoin has been acknowledged as an official financial instrument, but not as a currency, by the United States. Bitcoins are private money in the United Kingdom. In China, state-owned businesses and banks are not permitted to use cryptocurrencies, but private citizens are. Russia views cryptocurrencies as digital products or assets, while Europe considers bitcoins to be securities. Moreover, the applicable regulation of blockchain technology enhances the variety of available solutions. The article analyzes many aspects of blockchain technology, which is utilized not only as the foundation for cryptocurrencies but also for a variety of corporate, IT, and interpersonal applications. In the context of payments and financial services, the Russian Federation's economic and legal capacity to utilize blockchain technology is underlined.

Keywords: Blockchain, Cryptocurrency, Legal Capacity

The Effect of Accounting Information System on Managerial Decision-Making Processes

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Abstract

Accounting Information System is an important tool that provides information to managers by collecting, analysing and reporting financial and operational data of enterprises. This information helps managers to make strategic, tactical and operational decisions. The accurate, timely and complete information provided by the Accounting Information System helps managers make better and faster decisions. In addition, the use of the Accounting Information System enables managers to better understand and assess the company's financial performance and risks. It reveals that the effectiveness and efficiency of the Accounting Information System depends on factors such as system design, user capabilities and management support. Therefore, it is important for businesses to develop appropriate strategies by considering these factors to maximize the positive impact of the Accounting Information System on executive decision-making processes. By providing important information about the impact of the Accounting Information System on executive decision-making processes, it provides a basis that can help businesses gain competitive advantage by using the Accounting Information System more effectively.

In this study, the impact of the Accounting Information System on managerial decision-making processes is evaluated through both theoretical and empirical analysis. The theoretical framework discusses the existing literature on the basic components, functions and executive decision-making processes of the Accounting Information System. The empirical analysis uses a questionnaire to investigate the impact of accounting information system on managerial decision-making processes of enterprises. Since it is thought that the use of Accounting Information System will increase the financial performance of enterprises, the relationship between the use of Accounting Information System and financial performance is examined. Data are analysed using statistical methods such as regression analysis.

The study also discusses the performance indicators and evaluation methods used to measure the impact of the Accounting Information System on managerial decision-making processes. The study recommends the adoption of a comprehensive evaluation approach that includes financial and operational performance indicators as well as measures such as executive satisfaction and decision quality.

This research aims to examine the impact of accounting information system on executive decision-making processes. It also provides important insights for businesses by providing a comprehensive analysis of the impact of the Accounting Information System on executive decision-making processes. By using the findings of this study, businesses can optimize the Accounting Information System, improve their executive decision-making processes and thus increase their competitiveness. At the same time, this study lays the groundwork for future research and provides direction for future studies to better understand the impact of the Accounting Information System.

Keywords: Accounting Information System, Executive Decision Making, Business Performance, Decision Making Quality, Organizational Factors

The Relationship Between Energy Efficiency and Energy Demand: An Application for OECD Countries.

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Abstract

The most important demand-side energy policy is to increase energy efficiency. Despite the technological advances that will increase energy efficiency, the expected decrease in energy demand has not been realized. This phenomenon, which is described as the Rebound Effect in the literature, arises due to income and substitution effects. The rebound effect occurs in three ways. It is called the direct, indirect and economy-wide rebound effect. The effect of energy efficiency on energy demand is a subject that has been examined in many studies, the details of which are given in the literature section. It is seen that the said effect has different results in terms of developed and developing countries.

In this study, the effects between energy efficiency and energy demand were examined in macroeconomic terms by using the data on the amount of natural gas used in households for the period 2000-2020 for selected OECD member countries. Three models were tested in the study, and unit root tests and cointegration tests were applied to explain the relationships between variables. While determining the models, the efficiency, price and income variables affecting the energy demand were taken into consideration. According to the findings; improvements in energy efficiency create a rebound effect for some countries.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Energy efficiency, Rebound effect, Cointegration

The relationship between carbon emissions, energy consumption, trade openness and financial development in Qatar

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Abstract

This study examines the cointegration relationship between carbon emissions, energy consumption, commercial uses and financial development in Pakistan using the ARDL boundary test. Annual time series data is used for the period 1991-2021. Long-term analysis results have been reached to users where commercial use and financial development increase carbon emissions. Consistent with the results, and as seen by the increasing focus on the impacts of climate change in Qatar, this article discusses some of the policy issues that need to be considered, and the next highlights the necessity of the match.

Keywords: Carbon Emissions, Cointegration, Financial Development

Accounting Literacy: A Study on Undergraduate and Associate Students

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Abstract

As the accounting process constantly renews itself and needs changes, the accounting education given at the school should comply with international standards and meet the sectoral needs in order to perform the accounting profession with a higher quality. Today, with the development of technology, change in the accounting profession has become inevitable with the change of social structure and business expectations in the field of accounting, as in every field. With the changing conditions, businesses want people who will work in the accounting profession or who are already continuing to have the knowledge, skills and abilities appropriate for the newly formed situations.

Individuals who will start their professional life in the field of accounting should have reached a certain level in accounting education and accounting literacy at the end of the education process. This can be possible if individuals have taken accounting literacy and information technology courses in the education process. The general purpose of accounting education; To provide students with knowledge about the sector, to learn the accounting information system, to explain accounting information, to teach the skills of classification, comparison, application, interpretation and report creation both theoretically and technically. The aim of this study is to determine the accounting literacy levels of students. In this context, the sample of the study consists of Gaziantep University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences undergraduate students and Social Sciences Vocational School associate degree students. Questionnaire method will be used as data collection tool in the study. In the analysis of the data, the frequencies and averages of the demographic characteristics will be calculated, and t-test and ANOVA analysis will be used to test the differences between the groups. In addition, factor analysis and regression analysis can be used according to the situation of the data.

As a result of this study, it is expected that students will be conscious of accounting literacy in order to adapt to business life after graduation. In the current situation, it is foreseen that the necessary suggestions will be made to authorized persons and institutions in order to use the materials that are deemed to be missing in the accounting courses taken in the curriculum and to eliminate the existing deficiencies identified as a result of the study.

Keywords: Accounting, Literacy, Accounting Literacy, Accounting Education

Consumer Confidence in China's Online and Direct Sales Markets

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Abstract

Since China is a huge and constantly growing market for both channels of business to consumer (B2C) promotion, this research aims to compare and evaluate customer trust in direct sales and Internet marketing in the country. In-person interviews were utilized to collect data for a study in which researchers employed two measures of confidence: cognitive and organizational. Two samples, one each from southern and northern China, were taken. When comparing the two marketing approaches (online vs. in-person purchases), the value of customers' cognitive trust varies significantly. However, Internet marketing is more effective at increasing clients' confidence in a business. No correlation was found between measures of cognitive trust and trust in institutions. The report's administrative findings and suggestions for moving forward are detailed.

Keywords: Consumer Confidence, Online Sales

Effect of Information Technologies on Accounting Information System

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Abstract

Accounting has not remained indifferent to the innovations brought by digitalization, the global developments and the increase in the use of artificial intelligence and has gone to develop the technologies and methods used. These developments have made it necessary to use the opportunities offered by technology in many areas. Accounting has had to adopt and use new technologies in order to be impartial, reliable, and present timely and accurate information. Information Technologies used in an organization determine the quality of the Accounting Information System in line with the purposes of accounting. Accounting Information System has the ability to transform business data into valuable information for the purpose of decision making, cost reduction and fulfilling legal reporting obligations.

The study aims to investigate how these technologies will have an impact on Accounting Information Systems and how they will affect accounting, with the use of Information Technologies in accounting brought by the developing and globalizing system. With the use of Information Technologies in Accounting Information Systems, it is important to determine the effects of technology and contribute to the literature in this respect by revealing the possible effects on the field of accounting, the advantages and disadvantages of technologies, and the convenience and difficulties it provides to the accounting professionals. In order to investigate the effect of Information Technologies on the Accounting Information System, quantitative research method will be used and a questionnaire will be applied in the research. Financial advisors in Gaziantep constitute the universe sample of the research in order to determine the effect of the technologies used in order to transform the collected data into valuable and reliable information. In order to determine the effect of Information Technologies on the Accounting Information System, mean, correlation, regression and ANOVA procedures will be applied to the collected data to test its intelligibility, materiality, objectivity and comparability.

According to the findings obtained at the end of the study, it is expected that the use of Information Technologies will have a significant impact on increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of accounting. The use of Information Technologies in accounting provides important information to companies at the point of decision making. At the

end of the analysis, it is expected that the importance of Information Technologies collecting, processing, recording and storing data in a timely, reliable, impartial and transparent manner will come to the fore. In addition, it is another conclusion of the study that digital transformation in accounting is inevitable, as the information technologies used increase the efficiency of the Accounting Information System.

As a result, it is observed that digital applications are widely used not only in the social field but also in all business sectors. In the coming years, attention will be paid to the developments of digital transformation and the effects it will have on humanity in the economy and in all other areas, along with social areas. The accounting profession should also keep up with digitalization and take advantage of digital transformation.

Keywords: Digital Transformation in Accounting, Digitalization, Information Technologies, Accounting Information System, Globalized Accounting

Current Trends in China's Business and Marketing Programs

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Abstract

Demand for Western-style marketing and commercial strategies has increased as China's economy has grown and as the country has joined the WTO. As Chinese universities followed the lead of their Western counterparts and formed joint venture partnerships with them, market-based education quickly spread throughout the country. First, the increased interest in Western-style schooling has contributed to a shortage of qualified personnel. Second, marketing and business education in East Asia still largely mimics its Western counterpart in terms of both quality and pedagogical approaches. Third, Western methods have an impact on culture by challenging the established order of things in fields like economics, business, and education. Learn about the development of forward-thinking business and marketing programs in China as well as the difficulties these sectors currently confront in this in-depth examination of the country's educational history and culture.

Keywords: Commercial Strategies, Marketing, Pedagogical Approaches

Weighting the Factors Affecting the Application of Hedge Accounting Using Dematel Method

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Abstract

Hedge accounting is the use of financial instruments by businesses to protect themselves from risks arising from their assets, liabilities, commitments, or foreign investments, and the accounting and reporting of these transactions. Through hedge accounting, financial statement users can fully understand the purpose and impact of hedging. In addition, hedge accounting improves the quality of financial information and supports transparency. The purpose of this study is to determine the importance levels of the factors that affect the preference of businesses that want to hedge against financial risk in applying hedge accounting. Factors such as Firm Size, Financial Distress, Market Value/Book Value, Return on Assets, Public Disclosure Ratio, Audit Firm Type, Business Age, and Liquidity Status, which are used as determinants of hedge accounting in the literature, were examined. Experts were consulted to determine the effects of these factors on the preference for hedge accounting application. The data obtained were analyzed using the Decision-Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory (DEMATEL) method. As a result of the research, it was found that the most effective factor in hedge accounting application was the financial distress variable with a weight coefficient of 0.144, while the least effective factor was the business age variable with a weight coefficient of 0.090.

Keywords: Financial Risk, Hedge Accounting, DEMATEL Method.

Investigating the Interactions of Production, Inflation, and Exchange Rate in Developing Countries

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Abstract

In nations where inflation has been high for a while, budget deficits are the primary driver of inflation. In terms of money, inflation is believed to be caused by a rise in the money supply. Government deficits in emerging nations are frequently financed by the creation of new money, therefore the fiscal side is strongly related to monetary theories of inflation. The currency rate is highlighted in the balance of payments component. Simply put, declines in the exchange rate lead to inflation, either through an accelerated pay indexation process or higher import prices and rising inflation expectations, which are typically addressed.

Keywords: Production, Inflation, Exchange Rate

Oil price shocks and cryptocurrencies: a ARDL analysis for developing countries

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Abstract

This study investigates potential asymmetric and lifeless thefts between fluctuations in the price of oil and the top cryptocurrency profits. This article investigates the gaps between gasoline and cryptocurrencies and includes ARDL fees. Our findings support the idea that the largest rigs are revealed by demand shocks as compared to the investigated coins. Additionally, studies over the long and short terms indicate that the load between oil and cryptocurrency is stronger.

Keywords: ARDL, oil price, cryptocurrencies

Do Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) Using Artificial Intelligence Methodologies Make a Difference in Times of Crisis?

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Abstract

In this study, it is aimed to reveal whether exchange traded funds (ETFs) using artificial intelligence methodologies make a difference in times of crisis. For this purpose, ETFs using artificial intelligence methodologies and other artificial intelligence ETFs were examined. Within the scope of the study, the Russia-Ukraine war was discussed as a crisis, and the ETFs within the scope of the study were analyzed with the event study method before and after the start of the war. The paired-samples T-Test and the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Tests were used to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference in the cumulative abnormal returns (CARs). The analysis results reveal that the mean CAR values of all considered AI ETFs increased negatively in the period after the start of the war compared to the previous period. Another important finding is that in the post-war period, the average CAR values of other AI ETFs were negatively higher compared to ETFs using AI methodologies. This result shows that ETFs using artificial intelligence methodologies have higher average CARs for the periods after the start of the war than other ETFs. It is thought that the findings of the study may be important in terms of revealing evidence of the positive contribution of the use of artificial intelligence methodologies in crisis periods. This result comes to mind that the use of artificial intelligence methodologies may have contributed to rational decision making, and on the other hand, there may be reflections of human decisions that may move away from rationality with the effect of behavioral finance biases.

Keywords: Exchange-traded fund (ETF), Artificial intelligence (AI), Event Study, cumulative abnormal return (CAR), behavioral finance

Research and Development, Innovation, and Economic Growth in MENA Countries: A Panel Causality Analysis

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Aziz Dehmani

University of Mustapha Stambouli Mascara, Algeria

Abstract

Through the use of the FMOLS and DOLS techniques, this study investigates potential connections between R&D spending, innovation, and economic growth in MENA nations. Additionally, there is an inverse causal relationship between economic expansion and innovation, meaning that as output increases, technology advances more quickly. Our multivariate causality analyses demonstrate that market size and innovation rate work in concert to drive Granger's R&D activity; technological change is jointly responsible for the rise in national production and the R&D intensity. These results imply that the "demand-pull" and "technology-push" models of innovation are equally valid.

Keywords: Innovation, Economic Growth, MENA

A Qualitative Research on Outsourcing Practices of Travel Agencies Operating in Gaziantep Province

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Atınç Olcay

Abstract

Businesses that want to survive and thrive with the globalising world have entered into some development processes in order to adapt to the modern world. In this platform where the only thing that does not change is change, businesses have resorted to external auxiliary resources or another business in order to maintain their current situation. In a way, this action, which takes place as outsourcing, is referred to as outsourcing in the literature. The main purpose of the study is to determine the level of outsourcing practices of Group A travel agencies in Gaziantep province. In this direction, it is also among the objectives of the research to reveal the services outsourced by travel agencies and the criteria that are effective in outsourcing selection. In this research, which was designed according to qualitative design, three data collection techniques, namely interview, observation and document analysis, were used together. Semi-structured interview technique was preferred because of its flexibility. For this purpose, interviews were conducted with 9 travel agencies face-to-face and through communication tools. In the light of the findings, it has been revealed that the main services that travel agencies do not perform themselves but outsource are legal procedures, insurance procedures, guidance services, visa-customs procedures and occupational health and safety. In addition, the features that travel agencies look for in the choice of outsourcing are reliability, familiarity, interest, relevance, customer satisfaction, internationality, the guide should know the region well by mastering the foreign language, and the contracted insurance companies should be corporate.

Keywords: Outsourcing, Travel Agencies, Gaziantep

The relationship in the BRICS countries between trade openness, export diversification, institutions, and output volatility

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Abstract

The role of institutions, export diversification, and trade openness as potential predictors of output volatility in the BRICS countries from 1990 to 2021 is examined in this paper. Our findings imply that for transition nations that are currently at medium or higher levels of diversification but remain at lower levels of diversification, diversification may not lessen the production volatility impacts of openness. Additionally, in transition nations with better political institutions, output is more stable, but output volatility is increased by both inflation and war. These results hold up across a variety of assumptions about institutional openness and potential internality, as well as under other representations of institutions, output volatility, and extra control variables.

Keywords: Trade openness, export diversification, institution quality

The Moderating Role of Firm Size to Capital Structure: A Case Study of Turkish Banking Industry

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Abstract

This research investigates the role of firm size in the capital structure decision. This study is aimed at Turkish banking sector. A panel data approach has been used. 10 Year annual data have been collected of the banks' profitability, debt position, size, and macro-economic indicators. Fixed effects panel regression has been employed. The results suggests that in the case context of Turkish banks, the size of the banks (measured by the log total assets reported) matter. In explaining the volatility surrounding the capital structure choices, banks size and inflation are found to be significant. The profitability and debt sensitivity ratios were found to be not a contributing factor in explaining the variance in capital structure decision of Turkish Banks.

Keywords: Financial Institutions, Banking Industry, Capital structure,

Determinants of Current Account Deficits Over the Short Term

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Abstract

This article examines the short-term empirical relationship between current account deficits and a wide range of economic indicators in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. A modern (dynamic) panel data econometric analysis of Central and Eastern Europe, Southern and Eastern Europe, and the Commonwealth of Independent States from 1992 to 2003 shows that current account deficits persist beyond what can be explained by their determinants. Economic growth lowers the current account balance, indicating that domestic investment grows faster than savings. Poorer nations have bigger current account deficits, supporting the stages of development concept. Shocks in public budget rates are expected to worsen the current account balance, validating the twin deficit theory in the area. Demographic variables somewhat affect external imbalances, while EU-15 growth rates strongly impact them. Finally, a rising real exchange rate and increasing terms of trade are aggravating transition area current account deficits.

Keywords: Current Account Deficit, Exchange Rate, External Imbalances

The Role of Banking System in Provincial Economic Development: A study of Türkiye, from the 70s to the 2000s

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Yener Altunbaş

Bangor University, UK

John Thornton

University of East Anglia, UK

Abstract

This research examines the relationship between banking activities and provincial economic development. The first part covers development of Turkish economy and the financial system at the national and provincial levels. The provincial level economic and financial metrics are shown for the years 1975 to 2013. In particular, the study offers insight on the nature of the regional economic development discrepancies in Türkiye. The study finds that, despite the trend towards decentralisation that takes place in regional economic policies, the banking system adopts centralisation policies. Using dynamic generalised method of moment (GMM) estimates, we evaluated a unique data set including 39 years of provincial demographic, socioeconomic, and financial factors in Türkiye. The study demonstrates that the banking intermediation is detrimental to provincial development. The Turkish banking system's hierarchical structure prevents financial intermediaries from fulfilling their role in fostering development. Consolidation and concentration strategies must be reassessed, since they tend to favour centralisation, which has been shown to be inefficient for regional convergence. The results also suggest that branch managers should be granted greater decision-making authority to make better use of locally produced information when approving or rejecting projects, which would eventually lead to a reduction in provincial disparities.

Keywords: *Financial intermediation, branch banking, provincial economic development, dynamic GMM*

The Incompatibility of National Forms of Capitalism with European Monetary Integration

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Abstract

Two opposing theories on institutional resilience are presented in the literature on the Varieties of Capitalism. One contends that globalization encourages the transition to a neo-liberal regime. One more claims that different capitalism systems encourage various comparative advantages, allowing many political economies to coexist. In this paper, we contend that the monetary system determines whether several types of capitalism may coexist. We investigate the effects of various currency regimes on the coexistence of models of domestic demand- and export-driven development in the euro core and euro periphery. These two models are increasingly incompatible under EMU since unsustainable external balance divergences have developed between them. We propose that the presence of two inflation adjustment mechanisms in the real exchange rate—the nominal exchange rate (in soft currency regimes) and national central banks' promotion of inflation convergence (in hard currency regimes)—means that external imbalances between these two growth regimes did not materialize prior to EMU.

Keywords: Capitalism, Monetary Integration

Does the type of fossil fuel consumption matter for CO2 emissions in the ASEAN-5 countries? Evidence from Methods of Moment Panel Quantile Estimates

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Abstract

This paper investigates the impact of gross domestic product (GDP), oil consumption, coal consumption, renewable energy consumption and trade on CO2 emissions for ASEAN-5 countries, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand for the period of 1971 and 2020 utilizing Panel Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) approach and methods of moments quantile regression (MMQR). Panel ARDL long-run results reveal that a 1% increase in GDP, coal consumption, and trade increases CO2 emissions by 0.65%, 0.06%, 0.29%, and 0.19%, respectively. On the other hand, a 1% increase in the share of renewable energy consumption decreases CO2 emissions by -0.50%. Moreover, the results of the MMQR analysis provide valuable insights into the effect of various factors on CO2 emissions at various emission levels. The positive coefficients for GDP, oil consumption, and coal consumption indicate that economic activity and fossil fuel consumption are significant drivers of CO2 emissions, while the negative coefficient for energy consumption indicates that renewable energy sources can help reduce emissions. The positive coefficient for the share of trade in GDP at the 0.9 quantile indicates that trade has a substantial impact on emissions for countries with high emission levels. Significant coefficients for GDP, oil, coal and renewable energy consumption demonstrate the need for coordinated action across sectors and policy domains to minimize emissions and combat climate change.

Keywords: Renewable energy consumption, oil consumption, coal consumption, CO2 emissions, ASEAN-5 countries, Panel Autoregressive Distributed Lag, Methods of Moment Panel Quantile,

The Impact of Capital Flows on Economic Growth of Azerbaijan

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Abstract

This paper cites autoregressive distributed lag to look at the impact of capital flows on economic development in Azerbaijan from 1984 to 2020. Overall, our findings indicate that long-term economic growth in Azerbaijan is a direct result of remittances. On the other hand, external debt has a detrimental effect on economic expansion. However, neither foreign direct investment (FDI) nor aid cointegrate with growth, according to the ARDL statistics. Last but not least, time-varying parameter analyses that use the year 1991 as a slope dummy show that remittances have increased growth after that year. To encourage economic development, Azerbaijan's government and policymakers must establish a favorable environment for luring more remittances.

Keywords: Capital Flows, ARDL, Economic Growth

The Relationship between Financial Liberalization, Agricultural Development and the Environment: G20 Countries

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Abstract

In the 1970s, there was intense control and pressure on financial markets. The necessity of implementing several financial liberalization policies has come to the fore in order to strengthen the financial system, which has weakened due to the current financial pressures, and to increase savings and investments. Implemented policies accelerate the economic growth and development process by encouraging various sectors. Liberalization is applied in all sectors including agriculture, industry and service sector and contributes to the sector's development. The increase in production during the growth process threatens human life by causing environmental pollution, climate change and global warming. High level of CO₂ emissions are due to the fact that the fuel needed in production process is mainly met from fossil fuels. In addition to this, it has become compulsory to make more agricultural production in a shorter time to meet the nutritional need arising as a result of the rapid increase in the population. As a result, fertilizers and pesticides used in agricultural production also cause environmental damage.

The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between financial liberalization, agricultural development and the environment in G20 countries between 1990 and 2021. For this purpose, a panel data analysis will be applied by employing foreign direct investments, agricultural production, population, CO₂ and methane gas emissions for G20 countries as variables. In light of the results obtained, policy recommendations will be made regarding agricultural policies.

Keywords: Financial liberalization, Agriculture, Environment, Population, CO₂, G20 countries.

The Impact of Corruption on Economic Growth: Further Evidence from Spain

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Abstract

This study looks into how foreign direct investments (FDI) in Spain are impacted by trade openness, political stability, and corruption. The study on Spain covers the years 2000 to 2018. Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) are the dependent variable in this study, and trade openness, political stability, and corruption are the independent variables. Panel Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares (FM-OLS) cointegrating regression model has been utilized in the study to analyze the relationships. The results demonstrate that the dependent variable (FDIs in Spain) is not significantly impacted by the independent variable (corruption). In addition, it was discovered that both independent variables' association was positive in direction. As a result, this study will help the policy makers and research community with the knowledge of new dimensions regarding the topic.

Keywords: Corruption, Foreign direct investments, FMOLS

Prediction of Stock Index Movement Using Machine Learning Methods: An Application on BIST 100 Index

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Abstract

Stock markets are constantly influenced by macroeconomic events, political factors, international developments, and investors' behavior and expectations. Therefore, the biggest concern is to accurately predict the direction of the market or the main stock index movement. In this context, determining the most suitable analysis method for the markets and predicting trends with maximum accuracy is considered an important issue. In recent years, it is known that the use of machine learning algorithms to predict stock index movements has become widespread. In this study, the movement directions of the BIST 100 index will be predicted using machine learning classification methods, and the prediction performances of the methods will be compared to determine the best method for predicting the direction of the BIST 100 index. Decision trees, random forests, k-nearest neighbors, naive Bayes, logistic regression, support vector machines, and artificial neural networks will be used as machine learning classification algorithms to predict the movement direction of the BIST 100 index. In the analyses to be performed, daily data between 01.01.2012 - 31.12.2021 and technical indicators such as moving average, weighted moving average, exponential moving average, MACD, CCI, RSI, Stochastic %K, Stochastic %D, William's % calculated according to this data set will be used as input variables. Based on the results obtained, the performance of the methods used to predict the direction of the BIST 100 index will be determined, and the best method for predicting the movement direction of the index will be determined.

Keywords: Stock Index Prediction, Machine Learning, Classification Algorithms

Greece's Government Expenditure, Economic Growth, and Inflation: An Autoregressive Distributed Lag Approach

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Abstract

In the instance of Greece, this study will investigate the connection between the rate of inflation, economic expansion, and government spending. Government spending has been divided in this analysis into two categories: current government spending and development spending. To conduct this analysis, time series data from the years 1980 to 2019 were used. To study this link, econometric procedures such the Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) unit root test, ARDL, Johansen cointegration, and Granger-causality test are used. The results of using these econometric techniques demonstrate a long-term association between the rate of inflation, economic growth, and government spending, which indicates that government spending has positive externalities and increases economic growth.

Keywords: Government Expenditure, Economic Growth, Inflation

Investigation of the Attitudes of the West Balkan Countries and Türkiye within the Context of Green Reconciliation by Multi-Criteria Decision-Making Methods

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Abstract

Objectives: National and international policies of nations attempt to stop the environmental destruction brought on by climate change. The European Green Deal is one of the most successful contemporary policy initiatives. EGD incorporates the emission trading system and uses it to bring firms' carbon emissions below the established threshold levels. The fact that the EGD is applicable to all nations that trade with the EU as well as just those in the EU is its most significant impact. Thus, it aims to cut carbon emissions while maintaining sustainable levels. Western Balkan Countries and Türkiye are referred to as enlargement countries that aim to enter the European Union. The Green Agenda, followed by the Western Balkan Countries, which is the process of harmonization with the European Union Green Deal, is a strategy document that aims to transform countries from a traditional economic model to a sustainable economy. In this context, the aim of the study is to examine the attitudes of Western Balkan Countries and Türkiye according to the criteria in the Green Agenda with multi-criteria decision-making methods.

Data and Methods:

The data used in the study belong to the year 2020 and are compiled from the EU statistics office data, it consists of the green energy performances of the countries according to 15 criteria (Energy import dependency, All energy products export and import by population size, All energy products export and import by population size, renewable and other fuels. , Gross electricity production, Share of renewable electricity generation, Share of renewables in final energy consumption, Final energy consumption of renewables, by population size, Number of passenger cars, Municipal waste generated, by population size, Final renewable energy consumption in households, industry and other areas) Criteria CRITIC The attitudes of the countries were compared with the TODIM method.

Results, and Conclusions:

When the trading partners of the European nations are assessed, it is clear that Türkiye and the Balkan nations have a sizable trade share. According to the 15 criteria established by the EGD, the study evaluated the countries' economic performances. The most successful nations in terms of the criteria, according to the results, are Montenegro, Bosnia, and Serbia.

Keywords: European Green Deal, Western Balkans, Türkiye, MCDM

Technology Oriented Struggle Against Climate Change in Transportation Sector: An Empirical Investigation

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Abstract

The transportation sector, which allows the free movement of production factors, goods and services, has importance for the global economy and for liberalizing international trade. The demand for freight and passenger transportation is in an increasing trend. However, developing the transportation sector and increasing transportation networks increase transportation-based energy consumption and its negative effects on the environment. The transportation sector is one of the sectors that cause the most CO₂ emissions. Therefore, innovative activities are very important in the struggle against transportation effects on climate change. The study aims to investigate the effects of the technology-oriented struggle against the contribution of the transportation sector to climate change. In this framework, the relationship between greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and innovation in transportation, trade openness and GDP in selected OECD countries was investigated. Used data are transportation-related GHG emissions, patent numbers (climate change mitigation technologies related to transportation), trade openness and GDP per capita. In this framework, to identify the long-run and short-run relationship among variables, the cross-sectional autoregressive distributed lags estimator (CSARDL) was used. Also, the Mean Group (MG), Augmented Mean Group (AMG), and Common Correlated Effects Mean Group Estimators (CCE) were applied. According to the findings of all used estimators, no effect has been observed that transportation-related climate change mitigation patent numbers and trade openness affect GHG emissions. However, all estimators indicate that GDP positively impacts GHG emissions.

Keywords: Transportation Sector, Climate Change, Innovation

The relationship between democracy level and stock market

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Abstract

This study looks at how democracy and political risk affect the stock market. Using annualized panel data for 16 emerging markets from 2000 to 2018, we find evidence that political risk and democracy do affect stock market returns. The relationship between political risk and democracy is parabolic, meaning that political risk declines after a certain level of democracy. Additionally, our findings imply that lower levels of political risk result in better returns.

Keywords: Democracy, Stock Market, Political Risk

Convergence of Banking Markets and Capital Markets among Integrated EU Economies

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Abstract

Financial convergence is important for strengthening economic growth and financial systems through globalization, technological innovations. The aim of this study is to analyze the financial convergence among EU countries through the financial development indicators. The analysis covers the period between the years 1994-2017, with 3 years average financial indicators data. The System Generalized Moments (GMM) methodology developed by Arellano and Bover (1995) and Blundell and Bond (1998) was used to explain the convergence dynamics of financial markets in EU economies. Financial systems are divided into two markets as banking market and capital market. The contribution of the article to the literature is to include the Lerner index, and to prove the most effective control variables that has great impacts for financial convergence on the models of EU countries. The results of the analysis across the EU countries provide strong evidence for absolute and conditional convergence. Especially in models where credits given to the private sector are taken as the dependent variable, the rate of convergence increases considerably with the addition of macroeconomic control variables. In models related to the stock market, where stock market turnover rate is taken as the dependent variable the rate of convergence is quite high. Although EU countries are in financial integration, the uncertainty in this region after Brexit requires some precautions and regulations. Creating various financing sources for companies and harmonizing bankruptcy and tax procedures, to facilitate international investments, strengthening supervision with innovative approaches and creating a fintech strategy that facilitates adaptation to new digital technologies, better enforcement of legislation, will contribute to the acceleration of financial development.

Keywords: Financial Development Indicators, Financial Convergence, EU Countries, System GMM

Empirical Investigation of the Indian Exchange Rate and Inflation Association

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Abstract

In this study, the empirical relationship between the exchange rate and inflation in India from 1987 to 2019 is examined. The estimated findings of the Granger Causality test show that there is a long-term relationship between the inflation rate and the currency rate. On the other hand, it is discovered that during the time frame under examination, inflation and exchange rate Granger-cause one another. Based on the research's findings, appropriate policies can then be developed that provide insight into how the exchange rate can fulfill its functions without necessarily causing inflation. We advise policymakers to try to mitigate the impact of inflation on the economy when necessary, so that an increase in the exchange rate will not.

Keywords: Exchange rate, Causality, Inflation

Participation Banks' Attitude to Rising Poverty: The Case of Türkiye

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Abstracts

Objectives: The recession, inflation, unemployment, both in the global economy and in the Turkish economy due to reasons such as the Covid 19 pandemic, the Russia-Ukraine war, have caused the relative impoverishment of individuals in almost every society. For this reason, the need for funds in societies has increased in this period compared to the past. In the study, it is aimed to evaluate the financing products of participation banks developed for the poor segment of the society and to reveal the contribution of participation banks to the fund needs of the impoverished segment of the society through the change in the volume of use of individual financing products made available by participation banks in Türkiye during the 2018-2022 period.

Data and Methods: Necessary data of Participation Banks were obtained from the public data sharing portal of the Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency (BDDK), the Participation Banks Association of Türkiye (TKBB), and the data required for poverty was obtained from the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK). The collected financial and demographic data were arranged in tables and a comparative table analysis was made.

Results and Conclusions: In the face of the increase in the segment of society in need of funds for macroeconomic reasons between 2018 and 2022, the rate of change in the total volume of individual financing products made available by participation banks did not show a remarkable increase when compared to other periods.

Keywords: Poverty, Participation bank, Funding need, Financing products

Does democracy really prevent corruption?

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Abstract

Although it is generally accepted that democracy helps to minimize corruption, evaluating this effect is difficult due to endogeneity issues. Through the use of the premise that democracies don't often go to war with one another, this essay seeks to answer the endogeneity of democracy. While controlling for the degree to which nations have generally been at war, we instrument for democracy using a dummy variable that indicates whether a nation has been at war with another democracy between 1950 and 2018. We find that democracy significantly lowers corruption, and the effect is much bigger than predicted by estimates that do not account for endogeneity. Therefore, democracy may have a more significant role in battling corruption than earlier research had shown.

Keywords: Democracy, Corruption

State and Prospects of Application of Artificial Intelligence in the Banking Sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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Abstract

The state of application of artificial intelligence (AI) in the banking sector is considered. A description of the main directions of the application of AI is given. The main purpose of artificial intelligence in the banking sphere is to get an idea of clients' preferences, and their level of satisfaction with banking services, to help determine clients' future expectations with respect to new financial products and technologies. It is noted that the customer-oriented goal of implementing artificial intelligence in the banking sector is to provide personalized and high-quality conditions to form customer satisfaction in parallel with efficient and time-saving services. The dynamics of the application of AI technologies in the banking sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2018-2022 are considered. When artificial intelligence technologies are introduced into banking practice, they help to effectively explore the database and make it easier for banks to form recommendations, and forecasts and perform specialized financial consultations for clients. With these apps, you can quickly get information about financial strategies, credit rates, and future market progress. The customer-oriented goal of the introduction of artificial intelligence in the banking sector is to provide personalized and high-quality conditions for the formation of customer satisfaction in parallel with efficient and time-saving services. In the future, many banks of the republic may become fully digitalized and close their branches in different regions of the country.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, banking sector, customers, banking services, machine learning, digital technology, machine learning.

Response of Indonesian Mineral Supply to Global Renewable Energy Generation: Analysis under the Gravity Model Approach

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Abstract

The captivating surge of energy transitions in the major industrialized nations has elevated the global demand for critical minerals. The demand pattern has enabled mineral-abundant emerging economies like Indonesia to enter the international market by exporting mineral goods. Accordingly, we investigate the Indonesian mineral export supply's response to the renewable energy production of the 18 clean energy-generating countries, considering crude oil and mineral prices, exchange rates, and economic growth of the resource and importer countries from 1990 to 2020. In doing so, we apply the Poisson Pseudo-maximum Likelihood (PPML) approach to measuring the panel gravity model for mineral exports in Indonesia. As a result, we observe a significant response of Indonesia's mineral export supply to the renewable energy generation of the 18 mineral importing countries. Besides, mineral and crude oil prices are insignificant, whereas the importer countries' exchange rates and income growth positively influence Indonesia's mineral export growth. However, Indonesia's income factor negatively affects its mineral export supply. Finally, we validate our results using an alternative estimator, the Driscoll-Kraay robust standard error estimation technique. Therefore, our findings suggest implementing Indonesia's existing mineral policy to produce finished mineral goods to materialize the worldwide vision of energy transitions toward a crossroad of net-zero emissions by the middle of the current century.

Keywords: Mineral export supply, energy transformation, gravity model, PPML approach, Indonesia, renewable energy-producing countries

How closely do tourism and European economic growth overlap?

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Abstract

In this study, we use a newly developed spillover index technique to evaluate the dynamic link between tourism growth and economic growth. Our analysis, which is based on monthly data for 10 European nations from 1990 to 2016, identifies the following empirical regularities. First, the amplitude and direction of the tourist-economic growth association are not constant over time, suggesting that the economic-driven tourism growth (EDTG) and tourism-led economic growth (TLEG) theories are time-dependent. Second, the link indicated above is heavily impacted by economic events, particularly the continuing Eurozone debt crisis that started in 2010 and the Great Recession of 2007. There are reasonable reasons offered for these findings, and conclusions about policy are made.

Keywords: Tourism, Economic Growth, Europe

Testing the Environmental Kuznets Curve Hypothesis in E7 Countries: The Role of Trade and Financial Globalisation

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Abstract

This study aims to test the validity of the environmental Kuznets curve hypothesis from the perspective of trade and financial globalisation for the period 1990–2019 in seven emerging economies. For this purpose, a balanced panel data has been created using the World Bank Databank and KOF globalisation index. The study has utilised CIPS and PANICCA for unit root processes and bootstrap cointegration tests for the investigation of long-run relationships. Moreover, we employed a newly developed estimation technique as a panel quantile via moments of Machado and Santos Silva (2019) to observe the influences of independent variables on dependent variable in different quantiles. In addition, we also utilised the bootstrap panel causality of Konya (2006) for robustness checks. According to the findings, there is a long-term cointegration relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variables, but the estimation coefficients are statistically significant at the 1% and 5% levels. It is proven that the EPC hypothesis is valid in low, medium, and high quantiles in E7 countries, and this effect is more evident with the effect of trade and financial globalisation. One of the study's original aspects is that there is a significant causal relationship between trade globalisation and CO₂ emissions in Brazil, China, and India, respectively. Although financial globalisation is cointegrated in E7 countries in the long run, it has no short-term impact on CO₂ emissions.

Keywords: Electricity power consumption, trade globalisation, financial globalisation, Panel Quantile Regression, panel causality

Modelling the Relationship between Financial Assets and Geopolitical, Economic Policy Uncertainty, and Oil Volatility: Evidence from Quantile Approaches

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Abstract

We examine the impacts of the geopolitical risk, economic policy uncertainty, and oil volatility indices on the commodity, Islamic equity, and green bond markets across all quantile distributions, utilizing both the quantile cointegration and causality-in-quantile tests. Our dataset, covering from February 2013 through April 2023, includes daily observations of the Bloomberg commodity index (BCI), Dow Jones Islamic markets index (DJIM), S&P green bond index (SPBG), Geopolitical Risk Index (GPRD), the daily news-based economic policy index for the US (NEPU). The quantile cointegration test results reveal evidence of non-linear cointegration relationships between the commodity and oil volatility indices at the medium and upper quantiles of the conditional distribution. Further, the causality tests show casual impacts from the three risk factors across all quantiles, with the exception of the lowest and middle quantiles, at different lags. However, another causality-in-quantile test for robustness discloses different causal patterns between asset groups. We find that all risk factors Granger-cause mostly return rather than volatility. GPRD emerges as the least influential factor, while NEPU is the most dominant factor. OVX Granger-causes the returns and volatility of BCI and DJIM as well as the volatility but not returns of SPGB. In addition, SPBG appears as the least predictable asset and this result underpins its relatively resilient to shocks in risk factors, particularly, during periods of extremely high uncertainty, and therefore confirms its quantile-dependent safe haven properties. We obtain comparable results from the quantile regression models, where the impact varies in magnitude, significance, and direction. The negative impacts observed at the lower quantiles signify the hedging capabilities of commodity, Islamic, and green assets against fluctuations in geopolitical, economic policy, and crude oil market volatility. DJIM arises as the most positively sensitive asset to GPRD and NEPU during the bullish market conditions, that is, heightening the geopolitical risks and economic policy uncertainties result in higher returns in Islamic markets.

Keywords: EPU, GPR, OVX, Islamic markets, commodity, green asset.

The Prediction of Open Market Share Repurchases and Portfolio Returns: Evidence from Germany

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Abstract

In this study, logistic regression is used to create prediction models that differentiate between companies that buy back shares and companies that don't. The estimated models serve as the foundation for an investing strategy in which one makes stock investments in companies that are expected to buy other companies. The findings demonstrate that this method produces positive and statistically significant abnormal returns over various investment periods using a sample of German companies.

Keywords: Portfolio, Market share, German companies

Finance and Export Diversifications Nexus in Russian Regions: Role of Trade Globalization and Regional Potential

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Abstract

We investigate if financial development (FD) can reduce the export concentration in the context of Russian regions corroborating the role of the membership of World Trade Organization (WTO), sanctions and investment potential. Given the considerable heterogeneity in data across regions and over time, we apply Method of Moments Quantile Regression (MMQR) to analyze panel time-series data over 2009-2019. Our finding shows that bank credit disbursement as a proxy of FD drives export diversification in all quantiles (q10-q90), where the role of FD is pronounced at middle to higher quantile. Besides, the impact of financial development on trade diversification is profound in the regions with higher business potential compared to the lower business potential. We affirm that the adaption of WTO membership elevates trade diversification through promoting competitiveness and providing nascent exporting sectors opportunities to grow. Surprisingly, economic sanction imposed in 2014 promoted Russian regional trade diversification. We provided several practical policy implications.

How does government debt impact economic expansion?

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Abstract

The controversial findings by Reinhart and Rogoff have continuously generated debates on the threshold of debt towards GDP. Hence, the aim of this study is to examine whether there exists mutual consensus on the effects of public debt on the economic growth of a country or group of economies. A systematic review on related articles from SCOPUS database was conducted by adopting a standard procedure in the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA), namely identification, screening and eligibility. Thirty-three articles were chosen as the main articles to be reviewed. It was found that there is no mutual consensus on the relationship between public debt and economic growth. The relationship can be positive, negative or even non-linear. Besides, the 90% threshold as argued in the Reinhart-Rogoff hypothesis is also not applied across all countries. The findings may help governments and policymakers to design their fiscal policy by investigating how existing debts affect the growth level. Future studies should investigate the effects of public debt on the economic growth in the upper-middle-income economies. These economies were least studied in this context.

Keywords: Government spending, Poverty, Education

The Relationship Between Geopolitical Risk and Stock Market Prices

Buket Kırıcı Altınkeski

Independent Researcher, Türkiye

Abstract

It is imperative to note that factors influencing stock market dynamics are not only limited to economic and financial factors but also include uncertainty-induced shocks. The geopolitical risk that stands out among these uncertainty-induced shocks is defined by Caldara and Iacoviello (2018) as the risk associated with terrorist acts, wars, and tensions between states that affect the normal and peaceful course of international relations. Geopolitical risk is considered a systematic risk because it includes local and global political and socio-economic shocks that inevitably affect the stock market. Geopolitical risk is considered to be a key determinant of investment decisions and stock market dynamics. From an investment perspective, a precise forecast of stock return volatility is usually of utmost priority to investors in periods characterized by uncertainty-induced shocks such as geopolitical risk, which are systematic and therefore not fully diversifiable. The aim of this study is to examine the effect of global and country-specific geopolitical risk uncertainty on stock returns in selected countries. The results support the findings of Hoque and Zaidi (2020), Salisu et al. (2021), and Smales (2021), who examine the effect of geopolitical risk on stock returns and find that there is a negative relationship between them.

Keywords: Geopolitical Risk, Stock Market Volatility

Reflections of Bitcoin and Investment Sentiments on Literature

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Abstract

Bitcoin is a virtual currency that uses a cryptographic algorithm, eliminating the need for a central authority to control the details of every economic transaction. With this cryptocurrency becoming very common in trading, bitcoin futures were launched on the Chicago Board Options Exchange in December 2017. For this reason, Bitcoin has become a trending research topic in the finance literature, especially considering investor sentiment. The current literature focuses on the potential of investor sentiment to predict returns and volatility in the Bitcoin market. In our study, studies in the literature on investor sentiment and the Bitcoin market were investigated in detail. Dastgir et al. (2019) and Guégan and Renault (2021) showed that there is a two-way causation relationship between investor interest and Bitcoin returns. Shen et al. (2019) and Choi (2021), using the number of tweets to represent investors' attention, conclude that active investor interest can significantly increase Bitcoin liquidity in real-time. Eom et al. (2019), Corbet et al. (2020) and Mokni et al. (2022) emphasize that Bitcoin returns have a significant predictive power on investor sentiment. When the results in the literature are evaluated in general, Bitcoin is evaluated as an investment asset dependent on high volatility and investor sentiment rather than a monetary asset.

Keywords: Bitcoin Volatility, Investor Sentiment

Brownfield and Greenfield Investments and Economic Growth: Case of Kazakhstan

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Abstract

Foreign direct investment in Greenfield and Brownfield as the two main investment strategies for placing foreign capital in the recipient country is becoming a hot topic against the background of the increased level of capital migration over the past three decades. This article presents the results of a study on the impact of investments in Greenfield and Brownfield on economic growth in a developing country on the example of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from 2013-2022, conducted using the Granger Causality Test in the short term. The results of data analysis showed that there is a causal relationship between economic growth and Brownfield. In addition, the data were analyzed by means of a structural VAR analysis. Data analysis showed that investment in Greenfield has a negligible impact on economic growth, while investment in Brownfield demonstrates a higher level of impact on economic growth, as it is facilitated by the model of commodity economy of Kazakhstan. Brownfield is a strategy involving the acquisition of ownership and lease of existing facilities, which significantly reduces the costs and risks associated with the development of new greenfield as the cost of building new facilities and obtaining permits from local executive bodies.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, Investment in Greenfield, Investment in Brownfield, Economic Growth, Granger Causality Test, Kazakhstan.

Health Spending and Economic Growth: Case of Turkey

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to investigate the relationship between government health spending, health status, and economic development in Turkey from 1980 to 2018. The Johansen cointegration test findings demonstrate that government health spending, health status, and economic development in India are all related over the long term. The Toda-Yamamoto causality test results revealed unidirectional causality between government health spending and gross domestic product (GDP), which represents economic growth, as well as between GDP and life expectancy, as well as between infant mortality rate and life expectancy. Contrarily, there is no evidence to support any relationship between the ratio of infant mortality rate to GDP (economic growth) or between government health expenditure and life expectancy. The research unequivocally demonstrated the relationship between government health expenditure and Turkey's GDP (economic growth) and infant mortality rate (a measure of the country's health). Life expectancy and newborn mortality rates are health outcomes that are uncommon, indicating unidirectional causation between them. The research comes to the conclusion that in order to finally accomplish economic development in the nation, policymakers and the government must give the health sector its full attention.

Keywords: Health Spending, Economic Growth, Life Expectancy

Technological Progress and Economic Growth in Developing Countries

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Abstract

In developing countries, recent study on the impacts of technological diffusion and global commerce has gained pace. According to empirical data, certain nations benefit from chances for international commerce and technical innovation and lose out to others while competing on the world market. Using the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) model, this article explores the effects of exports and technology on the economic performance of emerging nations between 2000 and 2019. According to the Solow model of economic development, the outcome shows that exports and technology have a positive and considerable influence on the economic growth of growing Asian nations. Similar to this, the long-term projection pinpoints the important and advantageous impacts of commerce and technology on the development of national economies. The findings are solid when employing several dynamic panel models that capture the significant contribution of technology and exports to national economic development. Therefore, in order to maintain sustainable economic development, we encourage policymakers to put into place appealing policies that may boost trade and technological innovation. Additionally, this will hasten the process of internationalization and make exports competitive in terms of quality and uniformity on foreign markets.

Keywords: Technological Progress, Economic Growth, Panel Data

OECD economies as a case study for the effect of digital marketing and promotional strategies on attitudes and purchase intentions towards financial products and services

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Abstract

This study explores the efficacy of digital financial advertising (DFA) to produce positive customer attitudes and purchase intentions towards financial products and services. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) and AMOS software were used to study the interrelationships of the structures and validate the proposed theoretical model. The study indicated that the five antecedents of digital financial adverts statistically substantially affected both ease of use and perceived usefulness. Age and gender also have a regulatory influence. The paper proposes a theoretical model that assesses the influence of predecessors, constructions and moderators in digital financial advertising. This paper expands current research on digital financial advertising and supports strategists and managers in establishing new policies.

Keywords: Digital advertisement, trustworthiness

The Effect of Digital Marketing Innovation on Firm Performance: Moderation by Firm Size and Mediation by Marketing Capability

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Abstract

The success of a corporation hinges on digital marketing innovation. Because this theory is so new, little empirical work has been done on the impact of marketing innovations. The goal of this study is to explore the influence of digital marketing innovation on a company's performance, to evaluate the impact of digital marketing capabilities on a company's performance, and to examine the potential regulatory impact of a company's scale on the mediation effect. We found that digital marketing innovation has large direct and indirect effects on company performance, using a linear moderated mediation estimate with KOSPI and KOSDAQ data. There are more indirect impacts than direct consequences. Theoretical and applied outcomes are also presented in this paper.

Keywords: digital marketing innovation; firm performance; marketing capability; firm size

Equity fund managers and individual investors on the factors influencing investment decision-making in India

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Abstract

According to behavioural finance, when choosing an investment, investors make logical selections. Traditional financial theories, however, contend that stock market participants act logically. You can discover how an investor's psychology affects their investment decisions by reading Behavioural Finance. The study's goal is to determine how behavioural factors including heuristics, risk aversion, the usage of financial instruments, and corporate governance at the firm level affect the choice to make an investment. Data from Indian stock exchanges, commercial banks, insurance companies, and stock fund managers are gathered for this study using a survey technique. Twenty managers and individuals of equity funds responded to the study. To reach the goals, we apply regression analysis and correlation analysis. The study found that risk aversion has a negative and significant impact on investment decision making, while heuristics, financial instruments, and firm-level corporate governance had positive and significant impacts.

Keywords: Behavioral Factors, Investment Decision Making, Equity Fund Managers

An examination of investor decisions' susceptibility to cognitive and emotional biases using data from the Mexico Stock Exchange

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Abstract

Understanding and analysing the emotional and affective biases they encounter when making investing decisions will help them avoid being misled, suffering significant losses, and making irresponsible decisions. The aforementioned statements are accurate since they do not alter common, strong, or thought-provoking prejudices. Which prejudices are most prevalent throughout this election? Speaking's and Alşman's humidity are both accurate. Additionally, it examines in depth the unusual choices made in relation to Iraqi securities holdings. In summary, this research focuses on financial markets in general. It also looks at the assumptions and biases behind advice as well as how they are applied while making financial decisions. 120 investors studied their holding decisions in the financial markets in relation to the Mexican Stock Exchange as a study sample with the research community. A needle holds the behavioural biases and decisions of investors together, including their critical and emotional biases. The research came to a lot of conclusions, but the most significant one is that Iraqi spending on securities is excessively dependent on financial investments and consumes too much relative to consumption and consumption of property.

Keywords: Behavioural finance, Cognitive biases, Emotional biases

The impact of the development of marketing strategies on firm performance

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Abstract

A corporation needs a business strategy that is deeply interconnected with other organizational strategies in order to succeed in today's circular business conditions. Multi-factor strategic alignment or central strategic components got less attention in past periods, despite increased firm oversight of strategic alignment taking some time. This study examines the performance of the triple strategic alignment between business, IT, and marketing reduction by addressing the divergence strategy, drawing on the contingency principle and principles. ANOVA was used to examine one study model that was presented in a survey of 350 Qatari administrators. The empirical investigation demonstrates the beneficial impact of strategic alignment on business outcomes.

Keywords: ANOVA, Marketing, Firm Performance

Mexican manufacturing and commercial enterprises who transfer their logistics

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Abstract

The current research investigates many facets of logistics outsourcing in Mexican-based businesses. The purpose is to establish a connection between logistical costs, outsourcing, and its causes. components of the empirical model's variables The information covers a survey sample of 186 trading and manufacturing companies. Analysis of variance, factor analysis, and descriptive statistical analysis were all used. Most transport-related activities have been outsourced. Most businesses handle the majority of their own logistical operations. In the future, it's anticipated that more businesses would outsource their inventory management, warehousing, and product customization processes. The main justifications for outsourcing, along with flexibility and customer service, were determined to be cost reductions. There is a correlation between logistics outsourcing and cost, with higher outsourcing levels resulting in reduced logistical expenses for businesses.

Keywords: Manufacturing, commercial enterprises, logistics

Information Technology's Effects on Chinese Firm Performance and Organizational Structure

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Abstract

This article's goal is to examine how information technology affects organizational design and business effectiveness. Based on other investigations, this study employed a causal and descriptive research approach to determine the cause-and-effect correlations between CT, OS, and FP. The use of structural equation modeling is used to study a model that incorporates these three ideas. This study's general, senior executives, and expert audiences are all located in China. All of the businesses chosen using the cluster sampling method were the subject of a field study and questionnaires were distributed to them. The findings demonstrate that CT affects FP both directly and indirectly. It has been discovered that FP is directly impacted by OS. Last but not least, the findings of this study demonstrate that the operating system is directly impacted by IT.

Keywords: Firm Performance, Organizational Structure, Technology

The Employment Creation Perspective on the Role of Digitization and E-Commerce in China's Economic Growth

Jie Li

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Abstract

The goal of this study is to examine how digitalization affects economic expansion and the possibility that it could open up job prospects in China. According to research, emerging economies have a greater potential to expand production and reduce inefficiencies than industrialized economies, making them more likely to gain from e-commerce. The rapid development of smartphones, tablets, and other technological devices, together with the growing use of the internet, are all contributing factors to China's rising internet penetration. The industries that produce the hardware, software, and services that define the online world are included in the supply side. By developing digital infrastructure and capabilities, it has been discovered that there is plenty of room to improve the supply side. To benefit from the e-commerce industry, a company needs a strong business plan in addition to other tactics to make it sustainable and stimulate the economy. A digital market maker model is put forth that discusses picking up particular industries for digitization and compromising them in terms of job generation and profitability. The role of the state and the private sector is then discussed after this demand for capacity building. Finally, the significance of implementing and tracking digital progress is also covered.

Keywords: Employment, Economic Growth, E-Commerce

A study on the link between Crypto-currencies and official Pakistan exchange rates

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Abstract

This article uses daily data from September 15-2019, through June 15-2021, to analyse the link between cryptocurrencies and recognized Pakistani currencies. Multiple regression analysis is used to identify relationships in statistical models with Durbin-Watson (DW) correlation. The findings show that there is no meaningful association between Ethereum and YEN, Binance Coin and Litecoin, or USD, alone. Due to the negative correlation between USD and Litecoin, the investigation concluded that the former might be utilised for hedging and diversification. The study also demonstrates how little of an impact the bitcoin market has on Pakistan's currency markets. This is due to the low level of public acceptance of cryptocurrencies, which are not formally recognised by the government.

Keywords: Cryptocurrencies, Exchange Rates, Bitcoin

Relationship between innovation type, innovation capability, and company performance

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Abstract

The most important success component in the global economy is innovation, which is fiercely competitive. The future opportunities that are available to you are clearly illustrated from an innovation perspective. This article's primary goal is to investigate the connections between several characteristics of business performance, such as innovation capability, innovation type, market, and financial performance, based on empirical research in the Malaysian insurance sector. The research framework created for this study was tested on 283 top executives of insurance companies. The relationship between innovation capabilities, innovation efforts, and firm success is essential and powerful, according to empirical validation of the model's underlying assumption. The findings of this study may contribute to more efficient management of innovation capabilities, which aids in producing more successful innovation outcomes to improve performance and may be advantageous for insurance company management.

Keywords: Company management, Innovation, Economic growth



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